

No. 266

CLIBRANS'

: FRUIT LIST :



Photo

APPLE "RIVAL"

[Clibrans.]

SEASON 1908-9

**ALTRINCHAM
MANCHESTER
& BRAMHALL**

FRUITS FOR NAMING.—When Fruit is sent to us for naming, each variety should be numbered. In our reply we shall refer to them by number, as we cannot undertake to return the samples sent.

CLIBRANS,

**NURSERYMEN & SEEDSMEN,
BULB MERCHANTS & SUNDRIESMEN,
LANDSCAPE & FLORAL ARTISTS.**

CHIEF OFFICES & GLASS HOUSES :—Bank Hall Lane, Hale, Altrincham.

BRANCH NURSERIES:		SEED, BULB, AND FLORAL
Oldfield Nurseries, Altrincham, Cheshire		DEPOTS:
Hale Nurseries, Altrincham, „	„	10 & 12 Market Street, Manchester.
Stamford Nurseries, Bowdon, „	„	13 Stamford New Road, Altrincham.

SEED & BULB TRIAL GROUNDS :—Bramhall, Cheshire.

Telegrams:	{ "CLIBRANS, HALE, ALTRINCHAM."
	{ "CLIBRANS, MARKET STREET, MANCHESTER."
Telephones (National)	{ NURSERY OFFICES, 16 ALTRINCHAM.
	{ LOCAL SEED and BULB DEPT. (also for WREATHS, BOUQUETS, &c.) 3x Altrincham.
	{ MANCHESTER SEED & BULB DEPT. (also for BOUQUETS, WREATHS, &c.) 170 Manchester.

BUSINESS TERMS.

ADDRESS—All General Correspondence, Payments, Plant and Tree Orders, to
CLIBRANS, ALTRINCHAM.

Seed and Bulb Orders to—**10 MARKET ST., MANCHESTER.**

Orders for Cut Flowers, Wreaths, Bouquets, }
&c., to } **12 MARKET ST., MANCHESTER.**

REMITTANCES.—Accounts due Quarterly and Half-yearly, strictly nett ; 2½ per cent. discount allowed off Plants, Trees, &c., for cash within 14 days after the receipt of invoice.

PACKAGES.—Crates, Baskets, and Mats, if returned with sender's name and address attached, and advised by post, are allowed their intrinsic value when they reach our hands ; in no case, however, will this exceed two-thirds of invoice price. Material used in packing of bundles is not returnable.

NOMENCLATURE.—Every care is taken to ensure that all goods are supplied true to name. In the event of a mistake occurring, we should be glad if our clients would immediately communicate with us. We will then refund the amount charged, or replace with the true variety, if in stock.

COMPLAINTS respecting damage in transit, or relating to goods supplied, must be made immediately on receipt, or cannot be entertained.

Telephone: No. 16, ALTRINCHAM.

CLIBRANS, Nurserymen, Seed & Bulb Merchants,
Landscape Gardeners, Florists, &c. . .

HALE, ALTRINCHAM.

ALTRINCHAM,

*Are requested to forward Goods as under, and charge same to
Account of*

Name.....

Address

Post Town

Railway Station

Signature of Person ordering.....

For Business Terms see
inside front of Cover.

Date.....190.....

[illegible]

BE SURE YOU FILL IN NAME AND ADDRESS.

[illegible]

Clibrans' List of Fruits.

THE POPULARITY OF HARDY FRUIT.

IT was with feelings of pleasure we recorded in our last issue, that the demand for the many kinds of trees, bushes and plants that produce edible fruits was on the increase. Great as had been the demand previous to the publication of our last issue, it has again, during the past season, been much exceeded. Beyond all doubt, the appreciation of Fruit stands higher in this country to-day than it has ever done in the past. It is also a matter for great satisfaction to know that it is being realised, to the benefit of all concerned, that a very large proportion of the fruit imported can be produced equally well—in some cases better—at home.

FRUIT AS FOOD.

The notes of a Lecture delivered by Dr. JOSIAH OLDFIELD on "The Value of Fruit as Food," that we print in this issue, will, we think, be read with interest. Dr. OLDFIELD is a recognised authority on the subject, having had exceptional opportunities for studying and observing the effects of fruit as an article of diet.

POINTS OF IMPORTANCE.

The importance of securing the best possible trees for planting purposes cannot be too greatly insisted upon. Unless the trees have been properly grown, are free from pests, and have well developed roots, the cultivator is handicapped at the outset.

Upwards of half a century's experience in the production of Fruit Trees and Bushes of the highest class, is placed at the disposal of our clients. The employment of specialists exclusively devoted to this department, together with the exercise of the highest skill and most careful attention to every detail, enables us to produce and offer Trees and Bushes of the highest quality and grade.

SOIL AND SYSTEM.

The high altitude at which our Fruit lands are situated, the favourable character of the soil, and the system of growing and transplanting that we adopt, combine to make our Fruit Trees hardy, strong, vigorous, and what is most important, well furnished with an abundant supply of fibrous roots.

CLEANLINESS AND NOMENCLATURE.

Every practical Fruit grower knows the great importance of these two points. Unless the former is constantly maintained, success in Fruit growing will not be possible. Correct and true nomenclature is equally important. Both these subjects meet with special and unremitting care and attention at our hands.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

We would much prefer, that instead of our describing to you the extent and excellence of our stocks, you paid us a visit and inspected the same yourself. We think it would interest you and also be beneficial to ourselves. The nearest Station to our Nurseries is Hale (late Peel Causeway) on the Cheshire Lines Railway, distant about one mile; a good service of trains is maintained between this Station and Manchester on the one side, and Chester for connections into Wales, etc., on the other. We shall always be pleased to meet visitors by appointment.



Photo]

Pear Tree supplied to one of our Customers; Photographed 10 months after planting.

[Clibrans.

O. G. SMITH, Esq., Lymington, Cheshire,

Writes:—"The enclosed Photo is of a tree supplied by you last year. It is, or seems to me, to be extraordinary for a young tree to carry so many fruit."

THE VALUE OF FRUIT AS FOOD.

A LECTURE

DELIVERED IN LONDON BY

DR. JOSIAH OLDFIELD,

BEFORE

THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

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Reprinted from

THE JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, Volume 32,
Page 144. Inserted by the consent of the President and Council.

Dr. OLDFIELD is a well known medical man who has made a special study of the food values of the various fruits.

On Fruit dietary, and all that is connected with it, he is a recognised authority.

We have no doubt but that the following notes, taken from his lecture, will be read with great interest.

AFTER briefly speaking on the various kinds of Fruits, the Lecturer proceeded:—

There are several ways in which fruit is important as food.

FIRST. It is itself a food, and, if rightly selected, a complete and full nutriment—for every condition of the body, in every climate, and under every condition of work and of constitution and of health and of digestion—can be obtained from a fruit dietary.

SECOND. Fruit is of essential value in assisting other foods to be digested.

THIRD. Fruit is of the utmost value in helping the body to eliminate waste matters which produce debility and old age.

FOURTH. Fruit is almost the only food possible in some forms of disease, and is largely curative as well as nutritive.

Fruit, when rightly selected, forms a complete nourishment for the body in a most assimilable form. The elements necessary for bodily sustenance have been classified by many authorities in various ways, but the one which is most generally accepted divides food into the following classes:—

First. The aqueous matters.

Second. The saccharine matters.

Third. The oleaginous matters.

Fourth. The albuminous matters.

Fifth. The saline matters.

Milk and the yolk of eggs, both of which provide complete nutrition for embryonic and early life, are composed of the above substances. Are these substances found in fruits in a proportion suitable for human food, and in a form suitable for human digestion?

It is not enough to say that strawberries contain sugar, and bananas starch, and melons water, and Brazil nuts oil, and peanuts albumen; but the percentage of their composition must be carefully noted.

Take gooseberries, for example, we find they contain only 0.37 per cent. of albuminous matter, therefore some would argue that if a man were a fruitarian he would have to eat 3 lb. of gooseberries per day to get the albumen of one egg, or about 42 lb. of gooseberries per day to get the necessary amount of nitrogen for his daily sustenance. It would be just as wise as to argue that if a man eats meat he would have to eat 20 lb. of beef per day to get the necessary amount of carbo-hydrates.

I have drawn out a list of analyses of some of our commonest fruits:—

	Gooseberry	Grape	Cherry	Peach	Apple	Pear	Chestnut	Walnut	Filbert	Almond	Pistachios	Peanut	Cocoanut
Water	85.36	79.98	79.70	82.01	85.04	83.95	14.0	44.5	48.0	6.0	7.4	..	46.6
Glucose & sugar .	7.51	13.78	10.70	1.53	7.58	7.00	17.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Free acid . . .	1.33	1.02	0.50	0.77	1.04	0.07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albuminous substances .	0.37	0.83	1.01	0.39	0.22	0.26	8.5	12.5	8.0	25.0	22.0	24.5	5.5
Soluble pectine .	2.11	0.50	0.07	9.28	2.72	3.28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Soluble minerals .	0.24	0.46	0.60	0.76	0.44	0.28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Starch . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	22.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dextrine . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.3	31.6	28.5	54.0	51.0	50.0	35.9
Oil . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.3	0.8	2.5	3.0	2.5	..	2.9
Cellulose	0.24	0.46	0.60	0.76	0.44	0.28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

† Mucilage.

In the first place:—

Aqueous Substances.—Water is an essential of life, and water should be of the purest character. There is no water more pure than that which has been distilled from dew and trebly distilled from the clouds of heaven and stored within the dainty myriad tanks of an apple or a pear! There is here no fear of hard or chalky water or typhoid germs. Fresh fruit juice gives water at its best.

A water melon contains about 95 per cent. water, blackberries and currants 82—87 per cent., plums, peaches, apples, and pears, 82—85 per cent., grapes and cherries (which people wrongfully think are the most watery) from 78—80 per cent., cocoanut 46 per cent., walnut 44 per cent., chestnut 14 per cent., almond 6 per cent. They are not greatly more watery than milk, which, with 54 per cent. water, is a complete infant's food.

With regard to the first essentials of food, fruits fulfil the functions of a perfect food. So that fruits are the first cure for drunkenness.

With ordinary foods a man needs to drink, and, when he needs drink, beer is one of the handiest, and spirits some of the most tempting, of drinks to indulge in; but with a meal of fruit no drink is needed, and so even drunkards, if fed on fruit, instinctively lose the craving for drink.

2. SACCHARINE MATTERS.—In fruits the saccharine matter is in the form of grape sugar, or glucose, into which starch is converted by the saliva and pancreatic and intestinal juices.

The most important point about this class of nutrient elements is that they do not pass into the excretion or put any strain on the excretory organs, but are oxidised and pass into carbonic acid and water as their ultimate products, and are therefore great heat factors and not exhausting elements of excretion. As they pass towards their final goal they are transformed into lactic, acetic, butyric, and other acids; and these, when produced in the small intestines, are of the greatest value in helping the change and absorption of proteids by increasing diffusibility through the membranes into the lacteals.

The amount of sugar in fruits varies very much, but it is always considerable. The ratio of free acid to sugar varies enormously with the season and cultivation, *e.g.* in 1847 the ratio of acid to sugar in fresh grape juice was 1 to 12, in 1854 1 to 16, in 1848 1 to 24 in the same kind of grape. In plums it is about 1 to 1·63, in currants 1 to 3·00, in strawberries 1 to 4·37; but where the sugar is high the fruit may not taste so sweet because, in some of the sweeter-tasting fruits, although the proportion of acid to sugar is higher, yet the acid is covered by the presence of much pectine, *e.g.* green-gages, peaches.

Cultivation, too, has a great deal to do with altering the ratio of acid to sugar, *e.g.* in cooking apples the ratio is about 1 to 8, whereas in dessert apples it is 1 to 12, and in the finest sweet sorts 1 to 22. In fruits like the banana and breadfruit and sweet chestnut, filbert, and pistachio there is a considerable amount of starch still untransformed into sugar.

Dried fruits contain so much less water that, weight for weight, their sugar value is very high, *e.g.* dates and dried figs have 48 per cent., raisins 56 per cent., while of the fresh fruits—

Grapes	contain	12 to 16 per cent.
Cherries	„	8 „ 13 „
Apples	„	6 „ 8 „
Pears	„	7 „ 8 „
Plums	„	6 „
Red currants	„	4·75 „
Greengage	„	3·5 „
Peach and apricot	„	1·5 „

There is therefore no dispute that in the essential saccharine matters fruits stand out as perfect foods.

3. OLEAGINOUS MATTERS.—When I come to oils and fats I believe that I am dealing with one of the greatest of all secrets of health, vitality, and long life. I am satisfied from observation and experiment that fats are the most important of all food elements.

People unconsciously recognise this when they try to make boys and girls eat fat meat, but they forget instinct which rejects that form of fat.

Again and again I advise my nerve patients to eat more fat, and they reply, “Oh, but I don’t like fat,” and I always answer, “Don’t you like butter?” “Oh yes,” they glibly reply; “I like butter.” “Well, then,” I ask, “did you ever see any lean butter?” The fruit world is full of fat. The olive yards always formed one of the foremost pictures in the sweet memories of the land of Canaan, and now the markets are full of olive oil, Darlene (a refined preparation of cocoanut butter), almond oil, walnut butter, almond butter, &c.

The chestnut contains 1·3 per cent. of fat; the walnut, 31·6 per cent.; the filbert, 28·5 cent.; the almond, 54 per cent.; the pistachio, 51 per cent.; the cocoanut, 35·9 per cent.; the peanut, 50 per cent.; and the delightful little pine kernel is like a little cone of nutty fat.

These fats are all clean and wholesome, free from taint and free from disease, and of a most delightful flavour.

I am growing daily more and more convinced of the great importance of nuts and nut butters and nut oils for food. It is often objected that nuts are indigestible, and this is true of all foods that are swallowed without mastication; but nowadays the difficulty is entirely obviated by the process of putting the nuts through a nut mill or using them malted. An Orange's nut mill will at once transform shelled barcelonas or walnuts, brazils or almonds, into a fluffy, snowy meal—dainty, digestible, and full of nutrient fat.

The two classes of fruits I have mentioned—the sweet fruits and the fat fruits—make an ideal combination, and I know few dishes more delightful than some good Tafilat dates with the stones removed and the spaces filled up with walnut meal. The result is a sandwich of exquisite flavour and of great nutritive value in a small compass.

The immense value of fat as a powerful food is shown by the fact that ten grains of fat will, by combination with oxygen, develop enough heat to raise 23.30 lb. of water one degree Fahrenheit; that is, the equivalent to the power of raising 18,003 lb. one foot high.

The malted nuts are now sold under many names, and turn out in appearance and flavour very like potted tongue, only much richer in fatty elements. I believe there is a great industry ahead for those who take up extensive nut culture coupled with a nut meat factory.

4. ALBUMINOUS MATTERS.—Now it is here that so many people imagine that fruits are deficient in food value. Liebig laid so much stress on proteids and their constituent nitrogens that, ever since, people have been scared lest they should weaken and die unless they took an ample supply of this element. I can only very shortly deal with this vital subject here, but let me emphasise upon you all—

First, that Liebig's theories are not now held by the best physiological dietists.

Secondly, that Carl Voit and his school, who still uphold the need for a high ratio of proteids, lay down the law that "a diet which contains the smallest amount of proteid that will suffice to keep the body in a state of continual vigour is the ideal diet," because proteids, as they are being used up in the body, produce decomposition products which are a constant menace to the welfare of the body, and any surplus proteid therefore may be an actual source of active injury to the system. This is seen in cases of gout and kidney disease, as the result of waste uric acid in the system.

Thirdly, that the latest experiments, as, for example, those of Jaffa on the fruitarians of California, and Kumagaiva's experiments on the diet of the Japanese, Chittenden's experiments on sedentary and active workers in America, and my own experiments of this year have proved, I think, conclusively, that the ordinary proteid ratio is far too high, and may be cut down by 50 per cent. with the greatest advantage so long only as a sufficiency of fat is provided.

Fourthly, that even if the old high ratio were maintained, there is ample store of proteid in certain forms of fruits. If we go to the fruits of the legumes and include beans, peas, lentils, and dahls, we get an immense store of proteid in a most concentrated form, so that the addition of even a small portion of any of these fruits at once brings up the day's rations to a high proteid level.

In the same way the cereal in of wheat and other cereals gives us the proteid we require in a very delightful and digestible form.

It is true that I should need to eat four pounds of pears to get as much proteid as is found in one egg, but if I use my pears to obtain the water and the sugar, and take almonds and pistachios or walnuts or peanuts to provide the albumen and the fat, I get a highly scientific combination of complete nutrition.

I know few combinations in the whole range of foods more perfect than

almond meal or walnut meal and raisins. The prophet of old who did his forty days' walk on a handful of parched corn and a barley loaf and a cake of figs and a cluster of raisins was a scientific dietist; and the Japanese, who followed these lines, proved themselves better commissariat officers than the Americans, who fed their soldiers in Cuba on the best Chicago "mysteries."

LASTLY THE SALINES.—I can hardly over-estimate the importance of the salines in the human economy. Nerves could not work, teeth could not grow, blood could not circulate, dialysis in digestion and absorption would be impossible without them; and where do you get the salines from? The world of fruits. Phosphates of lime in the bones, alkaline phosphates in the blood, muscle and milk, constantly being excreted and fresh salines constantly being demanded, the fruits become an essential of the human economy.

Time will not allow me to deal with the other heads that I laid before me—viz. to show the value of fruits as digestants and as preventors of old age by being assistant excretants, and as being actually curative in many forms of disease.

Let me therefore be satisfied to say that in my opinion—

First, Englishmen could live in better health and with greater freedom from disease if it were necessary to do so upon fruits and nuts produced in England alone (including the fruits of grasses—*e.g.* cereals and legumes—under this title)

Secondly, fresh ripe fruits may be used by young and old alike during the summer, but that juicy fruits should be eaten with a fatty addition—*e.g.* strawberries and cream, and they should not be used largely in cold weather.

Thirdly, sweet dried fruits may be eaten all the year round, and should be eaten with nut meal.

Fourthly, raisins stand at the head of all fruits, and if soaked for twelve to twenty-four hours before being eaten are the finest of fruits for curing anemia and debility, and for supporting the needs of the body in old age as well as in youth.

Fifthly, tomatoes, walnuts, nut butters, peanuts, malted peanuts, are rich in proteids, and produce most meaty dishes when wisely prepared.

Sixthly, apples and grapes should be in every house in the land all the year round, and when they cannot be obtained raisins should be used so that every adult eats four pounds of apples or grapes or one pound of raisins per week.

Seventhly, nuts are far too little known, but are of immense importance. The newer pine kernels and butter nuts are readily digestible, while most of the other nuts can be used if put through a nut mill, and the remainder can be eaten by nearly everybody if used in their malted form; while the nut butters should replace all the other animal fats for those who love daintiness and purity from disease.

Eighthly, fruits and nuts may be taken at any time of the day if due care be taken in mastication, but if taken with cereals they are better taken early in the day rather than at night.

Ninthly, the best adjuncts to fruit are cream, clotted cream, curds and whey, milk puddings, fresh cheese, cream cheese, and honey.

Tenthly, by the right use of a wisely selected fruit diet a large number of diseases which are caused by excess of proteid waste (*e.g.* gout, headache, constipation, debility) can be cured.

Eleventhly, by the right use of fruit juices and fruit salines the deposits which are the cause of old age can be reabsorbed, and youth and activity be perpetuated much longer.

Twelfthly and lastly, I believe in the old adage, only in a much more amplified form, that "an apple a day keeps the doctor away," and that it would be to the permanent welfare of England to grow more apples and breed fewer doctors.

Sutton Coldfield.

The Apple Trees I ordered arrived here all safe last night. I have just planted them. They are grand clean-grown plants, and beautifully rooted. I have no doubt they will all do well.

H. HARLOND.

Brief Notes on Fruit Culture.

LAND PREPARATION.—Too much attention cannot be given to this important matter, and unless properly attended to success cannot be the result. Where it is proposed to plant largely we would suggest a shallow trench, thoroughly breaking up the surface and crossing to the depth of about 6 inches, and finally stirring to a depth of a foot or 15 inches. By this method the subsoil is not brought to the surface.

The work may be done by a horse plough; turn up the land 8 to 10 inches deep and follow with a subsoil plough. When manual labour is employed, a trench $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. deep is sufficient, keeping the surface soil on the surface, merely breaking up the subsoil.

PLANTING.—The season for planting commences in Autumn, (should climatic influence be favourable), and continues till March, if the season is favourable, it might even be extended to early April; we advise commencing as soon as possible in the early Autumn. In the case of Fruit Trees great care should be taken not to bury the roots too deeply. It is a mistake too often made, and consequently a drawback to the success of the tree. A good rule may be adopted by planting up to the mark on the stem where grown in the nursery, generally about 4 or 5 inches deep.

Assuming that the ground has been properly prepared, a hole should be dug out as near as possible 3 feet square by 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, the roots carefully spread out before filling in the loam, which should be firmly pressed around the roots, and in the case of Standards a stout stake should be used and the tree securely fastened. If planted on grass land, cut up the top turf and well mix with the subsoil.

DISTANCES.—Standards we advise being planted 24 to 25 feet apart. This distance is now recognised as being the most satisfactory, especially where the fruit is to be grown for market, because the distances between allows such small fruits as Gooseberries, Currants, Strawberries, etc., to be grown between the rows, which at once begin to give a return.

Bushes or Pyramids should be planted 9 or 10 feet apart. **ESPAIER-TRAINED** Trees should be allowed a distance of about 20 feet, especially in the case of Apples, Plums, and Pears. **FAN-TRAINED** Trees, particularly Peaches, Apricots, and Nectarines, also Cherries, should have about 14 or 15 feet, or even 20 feet. **CORDONS** on fences or walls give about 2 feet space.

MANURING.—When land intended to be planted is in a poor infertile condition, it is desirable to prepare it when possible, by growing for a year or two well manured crops. Only a moderate amount of manure should be used when the trees are planted, it is far preferable to give a mulching on the surface, this tends to keep the temperature and moisture of the soil equable, and at the same time induces surface rooting. Never place manure at the bottom of the hole when planting, it tends to develop root growth downwards, and this is not desirable.

Should good Farm yard manure be scarce, a good dressing for orchards is the following, being varied to suit the conditions of the soils. *In the*

Autumn (per acre):—2 cwt. of kainit. *In early Spring*:—2 cwt. super-phosphate of lime and 1 cwt. of nitrate of soda, just before the leaves are unfolded.

PRUNING.—No hard and fast laws can be laid down as to how pruning should be done, a great deal must be left to individual discretion at the time the operation is performed. The points at which to aim are—(a) to obtain a shapely tree or bush, (b) to admit light and air to the branches in order to induce fruitfulness. If the trees are STANDARD Apples, Plums, Damsons, Pears, &c., and have been well grown, and say about 3 years old, the shoots should be cut back to about one-third of their length, and older trees of 4 or 5 years only about half, thinning out any shoots in the middle which cross, to give light and air to the good wood, only allowing such to remain which would eventually assist in forming a well-balanced tree. Older trees than mentioned require less pruning, in fact little will be required. Do NOT prune CHERRIES the first year. They are best left alone until the second. The first consideration with Standard Trees is to get good heads, which should be made the object of a few years so as to subsequently become substantial and reliable fruit bearers. It is the common error of inexperienced growers to try to get fruit as soon as possible. This we condemn if good and lasting results are to be attained.

PYRAMIDS should be treated in exactly the same manner as Standards. Young vigorous trees, closely pruned; older trees, being more formed, do not require it too severe. The older the tree, the less pruning.

CORDON TREES should have the leading branches left as long as possible; the reason for shortening is to ensure the buds breaking. If the wood is well ripened, rather cut too little than too much, as a point to be borne in mind is that fruit spur is wanted to form from buds; these should be as weak as possible, and pruning of course strengthens the growth. Some sorts of Pears, for instance Bon Chretien and Marie Louise, may have their shoots left intact, whilst others, as Catillac, Jargonelle, Beurre super-fin, etc., should have their wood shortened, otherwise half may be bare. Some sorts of Plums, and even Apples, have these tendencies.

ESPALIER-TRAINED TREES should have the leading shoot cut back to about a foot to 15 inches from the top horizontal branches, if the necessary buds exist for giving the next pair of branches, otherwise the nearest buds, be they an inch or two either way, higher or lower. The branches should be treated in the same manner as for Cordons.

SUMMER PRUNING.—All the side shoots of Cordons, and shoots from the branches of Espaliers, or any trees if necessary, should be overlooked after the trees have made say 7 or 8 leaves of new growth, and pinched back to say 4 buds; this can be done by the thumb nail. After the shoots have made new growths, these should also be treated in the same way, but only leaving about two eyes (say 6 or 7 in all on the season's growth). When the season is delayed by being wet, a third pinching may be executed with advantage. The result will be, side shoots thin and weak, and the leading ones sappy, consequently vigorous and strong.

In the following Autumn and Winter, *prune* the side shoots back to 3 buds less on older trees; the reason for so doing is that one of the buds will break into growth, generally the extreme, thus leaving the lower to practically lay dormant, so as to form fruit buds the following year.

The advice given above deals with Apples, Pears, Plums, and such fruit trees grown on what is known as the spur system. On fruits such as Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines, and Cherries, the previous season's shoots supply the fruit. Therefore the treatment is in getting strong vigorous new shoots, and pruning, in the Autumn the wood that has borne fruit. Any shoots not wanted for nailing should be *pinched* back in a similar manner as recommended above, which will permit those shoots wanted for fruiting to become better ripened.

SELECTIONS OF FRUITS

RECOMMENDED BY

The Royal Horticultural Society

(REVISED 1906.)

As being the most profitable sorts for cultivation by Cottagers, Farmers, and owners of small gardens.

The varieties are arranged in order of ripening, not in order of merit.

Dates of ripening, and full descriptions of all varieties, will be found in their respective sections in the following pages.

Apples for Cooking.

VARIETIES SUITABLE FOR GARDENS, AS BUSHES ON PARADISE STOCK OR AS HALF-STANDARDS ON CRAB STOCK:—

Lord Grosvenor, Early Victoria, Pott's Seedling, Stirling Castle, Golden Spire, New Hawthornden, Golden Noble, Warner's King, Beauty of Kent, Bismarck, Bramley's Seedling, Prince Albert, Newton Wonder.

VARIETIES SUITABLE FOR STANDARDS AND ORCHARD TREES ON CRAB STOCK:—

Duchess of Oldenburgh, Ecklinville, Grenadier, Cox's Pomona, Warner's King, Lord Derby, Alfriston, Bramley's Seedling, Newton Wonder, Dumelow's Seedling.

Apples for Eating.

VARIETIES SUITABLE FOR GARDENS AS BUSHES, ON PARADISE STOCK, OR AS HALF STANDARDS ON CRAB STOCK —

Mr. Gladstone, Irish Peach or Lady Sudeley, Devonshire Quarrenden, Worcester Pearmain, James Grieve, Allington Pippin, Cox's Orange, Scarlet Nonpareil, Lord Hindlip.

VARIETIES SUITABLE FOR STANDARDS AND ORCHARD TREES, ON CRAB STOCK:—

Devonshire Quarrenden, Worcester Pearmain, James Grieve, Cox's Orange, Blenheim Orange, Gascoyne's Scarlet.

Pears for Eating.

VARIETIES SUITABLE FOR BUSHES, ON QUINCE STOCK:—

Bon Chretien (Williams), Louise Bonne of Jersey, Beurre Fouquieray, Beurre Hardy, Pitmaston Duchess, Comte de Lamy, Durondeau, Doyenne du Comice, Emile d'Heyst, Josephine de Malines.

Selections of Fruits—continued.

VARIETIES SUITABLE FOR ESPALIERS, WALLS OR FENCES, ON QUINCE STOCK:—

Souvenir du Congres, Fondante d'Automne, Louise Bonne of Jersey, Beurre Superfin, Durondeau, Doyenne du Comlee, Emile d'Heyst, Winter Nells, Josephine de Mallnes, Glou Moreceau, Easter Beurre.

VARIETIES SUITABLE FOR STANDARDS, ON PEAR STOCK:—

Bon Chretien (Williams), Beurre d'Amanlis, Doyenne Boussoch, Louise Bonne of Jersey, Pitmaston Duchess, Emile d'Heyst.

Pears for Cooking.

VARIETIES SUITABLE FOR PEAR STOCK:—

Pitmaston Duchess, Beurre Clairgeau, Catillac.

Plums for Eating.

Belgian Purple, Denniston's Superb, Early Transparent Gage, Jefferson, Coe's Golden Drop.

Plums for Cooking.

The Czar, Vletoria, Belle de Louvain, Pond's Seedling, Monarch.

Damsons.

Cheshire, Langley Bullace.

Cherries for Eating.

Early Rivers, May Duke, Black Heart, Bigarreau Napoleon.

Cherry for Cooking.

Morello.

Raspberries.

Superlative, Hornet, Baumforth's Seedling.

Currants.

Raby Castle (red), White Dutch, Baldwin (black), Lee's Prolific (black), Boskoop Giant (black).

Selections of Fruits.—continued**Gooseberries.**

Those best suited for cooking, either green or ripe, are marked (G); those of best flavour when ripe, (D).

Crown Bob (G D), **Broom Girl** (D), **Dan's Mistake** (G D), **Keepsake** (G), **Lancashire Lad** (G), **Leader** (D), **Warrington** (D), **Whitesmith** (D), **Whinham's Industry** (G), **Langley Gage** (D), **Langley Beauty** (D).

Strawberries.

Royal Severeign, **President**, **Sir Joseph Paxton**, **Givon's Late Prolific**.



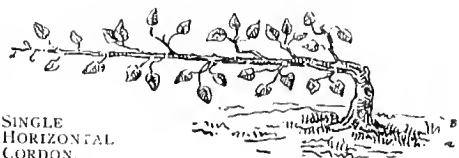
Apple Ecklinville Seedling.

2 YEARS OLD TREE.

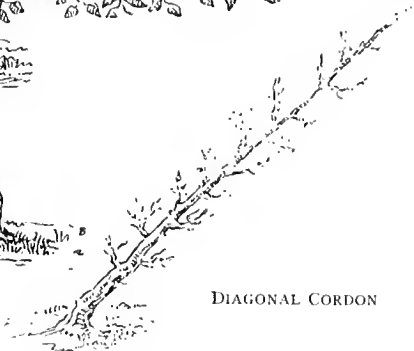
(From a Photo taken in our Nurseries). See page 20.



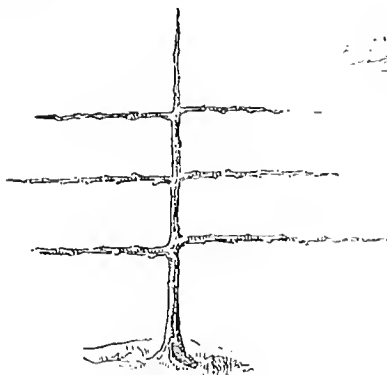
DOUBLE HORIZONTAL
TRAINED CORDON.



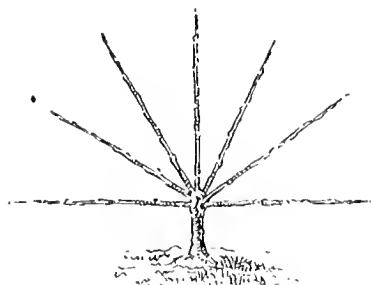
SINGLE
HORIZONTAL
CORDON.



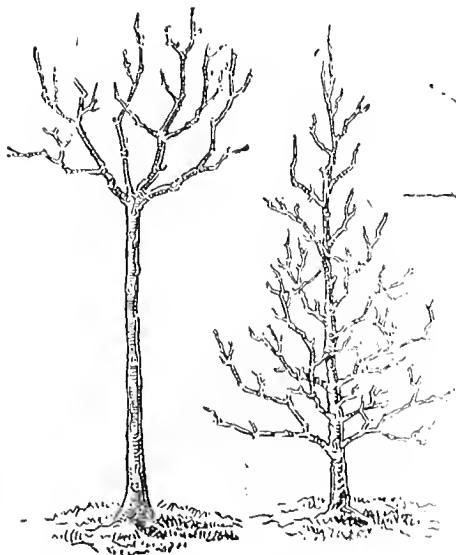
DIAGONAL CORDON



DWARF HORIZONTAL TRAINED.



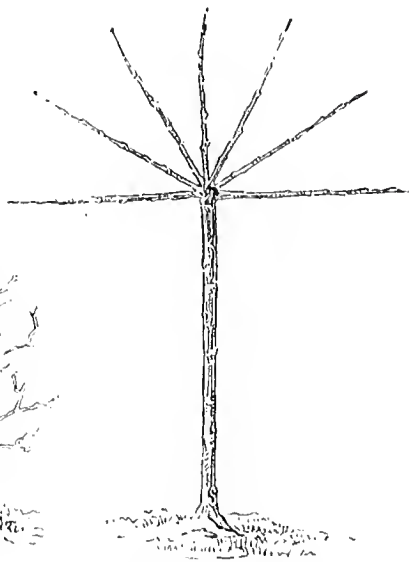
DWARF FAN TRAINED.



STANDARD



PYRAMID



STANDARD FAN TRAINED.

FORMS OF FRUIT TREES.

THE illustrations given on the opposite page represent the different forms of fruit trees in general demand. There are various other forms of training, such as the Grid-iron, &c.; but those figured are the most popular. The difference in the height of the stems of Fan or Horizontal-trained trees will depend upon the height of the wall, house or other situation where the trees are required for. The forms in which the various classes can be supplied will be found at the beginning of each section.

APPLES.

The Apple is most at home on a good sound deep loam, but the individual sorts vary greatly both as regards soil and climatic conditions. Many varieties are very accommodating in these respects, and the introduction of the paradise stock, with its short, densely fibrous roots, has enabled cultivators to grow with ease and profit many sorts that, on the crab stock, with its long relatively straggly roots would, in many localities, have been difficult and unremunerative. On the paradise stock, apples make, as a rule, comparatively slow growth, but bear good crops while quite young. On the crab or free stock, on the other hand, the long roots favour the rapid formation of wood, so that an apple tree on the latter is usually much larger in size than one of the same age and variety on the paradise stock. For a similar reason the paradise is never used for standards.

When practicable, the land intended for apple trees should be deeply worked all over, but where this would be too expensive, a hole 3ft. square and 2 to 2½ ft. deep should be prepared for the reception of each tree, care being taken to break up the hard bottom and to prevent any of the bad undersoil being brought to the surface, or in contact with the roots. The undersoil if bad should either be simply broken up and left at the bottom, or preferably, taken out altogether, and replaced by any good sweet loam that is not too rich.

Before planting, any broken, dried up, or injured portions of the root should be cut away. When planting, even where the entire soil has been carefully worked over, it is advisable to make a hole for each tree somewhat larger than the spread of the roots, then throw back into the hole some of the soil, so as to form a mound in the centre about as high as the surface of the ground. The tree is then placed on the top of the mound, the roots carefully and evenly spread out, and a little soil worked in among them by hand before the bulk of the soil is filled in. Care should be taken that the uppermost roots be not more than about three inches below the surface. The soil around the newly planted tree should then be made firm, and if necessary the tree should be staked, a dressing of farmyard manure subsequently applied as a mulch.

When a tree grows too much to wood and in consequence bears indifferently, it should either be lifted and replanted forthwith or else root-pruned. This last is usually done by digging a trench round the tree in the Autumn, at a distance of 1½ to 3ft. or more from the stem, according to the size of the tree. In the making of the trench the long roots are cut, the growth to wood therefore checked, and fruitfulness induced. The trench may be filled in with a good sweet loam; where nothing better is available the old soil may be mixed with a little lime and replaced. When the tree is fairly large the trench should be made only a half or a third of the way round the tree in a season, as otherwise the check might be too severe.

Apple trees are very susceptible to the action of bone meal and of blood manure. The former may be applied before planting at the rate of ½ lb. to the square yard, and repeated every fourth year; the latter should be used after the trees come into bearing, at the rate of 2oz. to the square yard every alternate year in the months of February or March.

A GOOD SELECTION OF DESSERT AND COOKING APPLES FOR VARIOUS SEASONS.

Pyramids, 1/6, 2/6 to 3/6 each.

Many of the sorts can be supplied as Standards.

EARLY.

DESSERT.

Devonshire Quarrenden.
Early Harvest.

Irish Peach.
Lady Sudeley.

COOKING.

Duchess of Oldenburg.
Ecklinville Seedling.
Golden Spire.

Grenadier.
Keswick Codlin.
Pott's Seedling.

MID-SEASON.

DESSERT.

American Mother.
Beauty of Bath.
Cox's Orango Pippin.

King of the Pippins.
Ribston Pippin.
Worcester Pearmain.
(For Market only.)

COOKING.

Bismarck (particularly for Market).
Frogmore Prolific.
Golden Noble.

New Hawthornden.
Stirling Castle.
Warner's King.

LATE.

DESSERT.

Allen's Everlasting.
Blenheim Orange.
Claygate Pearmain.

Cockle Pippin.
Court Pendu Plat.
Sturmer Pippin.

COOKING.

Aifriston.
Bramley's Seedling.
Dunelow's Seedling.
(Popularly known as Wellington.)

Prince Albert.
Newton Wonder.
New Northern Greening.

APPLES.

PRICES, except where otherwise stated.

STANDARDS AND HALF STANDARDS, 1/6, 2/6, and 3/6 each; 15/-, 18/-, 24/-, 30/- & 36/- per doz.; 100/-, 150/-, 200/-, & 250/- per 100.

PYRAMIDS AND BUSHES, 12/-, 18/-, 24/-, 30/-, & 42/- per doz.; 85/-, 130/-, 175/-, & 200/- per 100.

STANDARDS & PYRAMID TREES, EXTRA SIZED TREES, of a limited number of varieties only, splendid quality, 5/-, 7/6, 10/6, 15/- & 21/- each.

YEARLINGS or MAIDENS, 9d. each, 7/6 per doz., 50/- per 100; Two Year Trees, 1/- each, 9/- per doz.

ESPALIERS OR DWARF HORIZONTAL TRAINED TREES, with 2, 3, or 4 tiers, 2/6, 3/6 & 5/- each.

Apples (Prices)—continued.

EXTRA SIZED SPECIMENS OF A FEW VARIETIES, with 5 tiers and upwards, 7/6, 10/6 & 12/6 each.

FAN-TRAINED TREES, 2/6, 3/6 & 5/- each; **EXTRA SIZED SPECIMENS** of a few varieties, 7/6 each.

CORDONS, SINGLE HORIZONTAL, 1/6, 2/- and 2/6 each; **DOUBLE HORIZONTAL**, 1/6, 2/6, to 3/6 each; **DIAGONAL** or **OBLIQUE**, 1/6 to 2/6 each.

Table Fruit is market T. Culinary Fruit K. The figures in brackets give the months in which the fruit is in season.

The newer and more recent varieties are set in heavy type.

No.

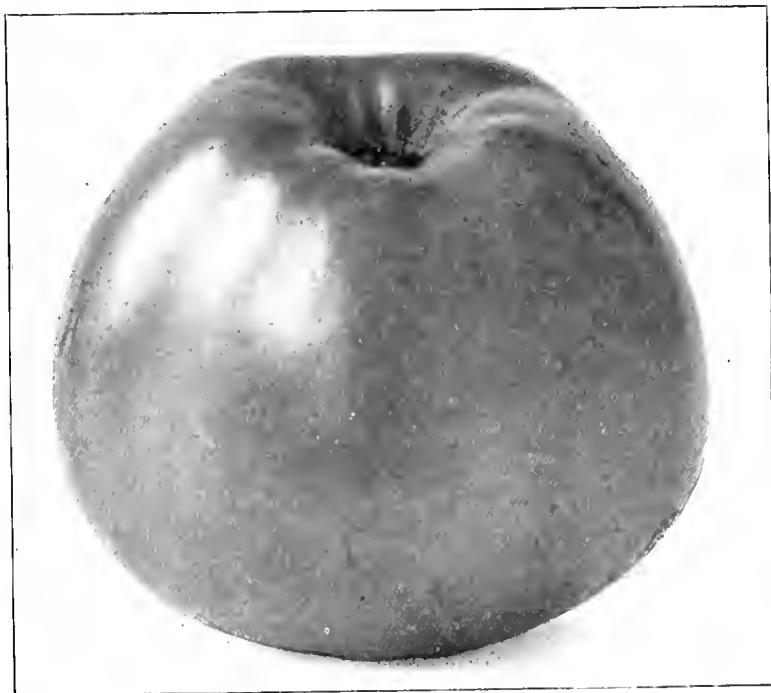
- 2 **Alfriston**, K. (1-3), green, veined russet, one of the largest and best culinary apples; flesh crisp, sugary, and sharply acid, free grower.
- 5 **Allen's Everlasting**, T. (4-5), medium, very fine fruit with splendid flavour; a grand dessert apple for late use.
- 6 **ALLINGTON PIPPIN**, T. (11-2), medium, oval, dull yellow streaked red, rich full flavour; vigorous and free; often succeeds in situations where *Co.'s Orange Pippin* fails. (*See illustration on back of Cover*).
- 7 **American Mother**, T. (10), above medium size; very tender, juicy, and sweet.
- 3 **Astrachan Red**, T.K. (8-9), beautiful red-cheeked fruit, richly flavoured, an abundant bearer. Best off the tree.
- 8 **Annie Elizabeth**, T.K. (11-3), green, flushed bronze, flesh tender but crisp, pleasantly sub-acid.
- 14 **Betty Geeson**, K. (11-4), bright pale greenish-yellow, handsome deep blush on the sunny side; grand as a bush.
- 12 **Beauty of Bath**, T. (8-9), medium, flat, greenish-yellow flushed red; tender, sweet and juicy; of first-rate quality, and a good cropper.
- 13 **Beauty of Kent**, T.K. (10-2), large, deep yellow richly flushed crimson; one of the most beautiful apples, tender flesh and an abundance of rich acid juice; vigorous grower and profuse bearer; one of the most popular Winter apples.
- 11 **Blenheim Orange**, T.K. (10-2), large, orange, streaked red, crisp, rich, juicy, and gratefully acid; one of the most popular of apples. Strong grower. (*See illustration, page 18*).
- 19 **Bramley's Seedling**, K. (1-5), very large, green, streaked red, firm, solid but tender flesh, and richly acid flavour, hardy and a certain bearer, strong grower.

Brown's Seedling, (*see Queen Caroline*).

Apples—continued.

No.

- 22 **Blsmarek**, K. (12-1), large, handsome, clear waxy yellow, flushed and striped rose; tender and juicy; free, hardy and vigorous. (*See illustration*).



[Photo]

"BISMARCK."

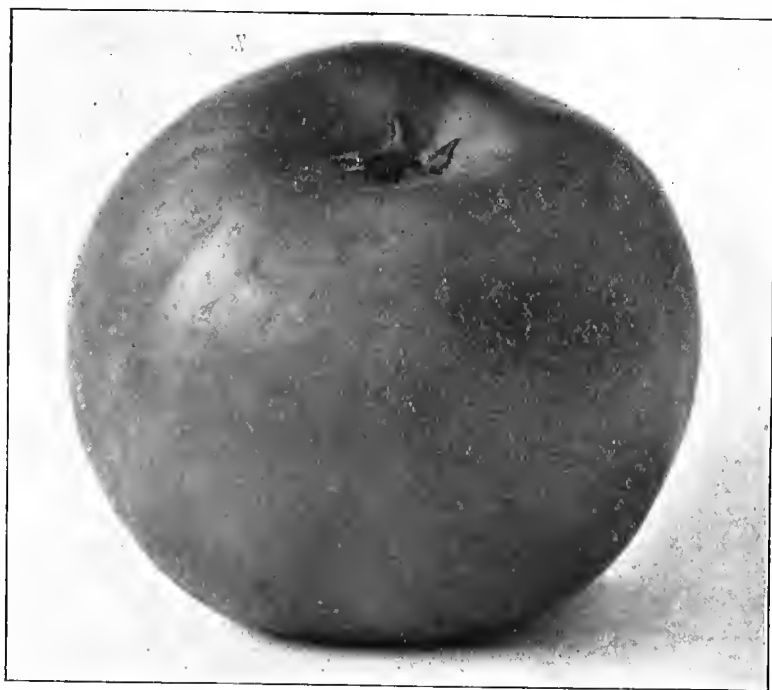
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- 25 **Cardinal**, T.K. (8-9), medium, round, streaked yellow; flesh tender, translucent, and delicious; handsome, free and vigorous.
- 26 **CHARLES ROSS**, T. (11), F.C.C., R.H.S. A cross between *Cox's Orange Pippin*, and *Peasgood Nonsuch*; the fruits are of the same form and have the rich flesh and flavour of Cox's, but are more than double its size; a handsome apple with a fine scarlet cheek heavily splashed with vivid crimson; yellowish-green on the shaded side; a solid heavy fruit that will undoubtedly take its place as a leading dessert variety. We have a fine stock of this splendid apple. (*See illustration, page 19*).
- 24 **Cellini Pippin**, T.K. (9-10), conical, rich waxy yellowish-green flushed bright red, streaked and mottled deep crimson; flesh tender, juicy and sub-acid, with a refreshing aroma.

Apples—continued.

No.

- 30 **Cockle's Pippin**, T. (11-2), medium size, spicy flavour; free bearer; a good variety for growing near the sea.
- 27 **Cox's Pomona**, T.K. (10-11), large greenish-yellow, flushed red; tender but crisp, sweet yet slightly acid juice and a pleasant aroma. Compact grower.
- 31 **CORONATION**, T.K. (10-12), A.M., R.H.S. A variety of medium growth and compact habit, fruit roundish, above medium size, exposed side streaked and mottled with red, shaded side pale yellow when ripe; a high-class dessert apple of first quality, possessing a delightful aroma; a good and regular bearer, succeeding well even in a poor season. Maidens 1/- each, Pyramids 1/6 each, Standards 2/6 each.



Photo]

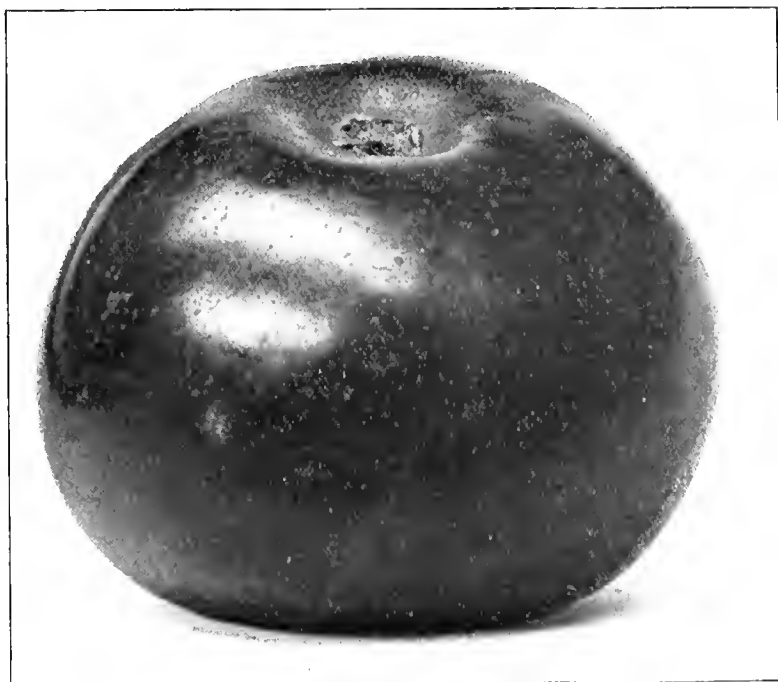
"BLENHEIM ORANGE."

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- 34 **Court Pendu Plat**, T. (12-5), medium, flat, clear yellow flushed rich crimson; flesh yellow, firm, with abundance of richly flavoured juice; rarely suffers from Spring frosts; prolific, specially useful in bush form.
- 36 **Chelmsford Wonder**, K. (1-4), large, round, and even, skin deep yellow, shaded and streaked bright crimson; flesh yellow, tender, rich, and with delicate aroma; a sure cropper and good grower.

Apples—continued.

- No.
 37 **Duchess of Gloucester** or **Duchess's Favourite**, T. (9), medium, round, skin brilliant red, flesh white tinged red, tender, sweet, and highly flavoured; a great bearer and deservedly popular.
- 38 **Duchess of Oldenburg**, T. K. (9), large, greenish-yellow, streaked bright red, flesh firm and crisp, with refreshingly acid, pleasantly flavoured juice; hardy, and a splendid bearer, free upright grower.
- 39 **Dumelow's Seedling** (*syn. Wellington and Normanton Wonder*) K. (11-4), large, pale green, occasionally flushed red, firm, sharply acid, prolific, medium grower, keeps well.



[Photo]

"CHARLES ROSS."

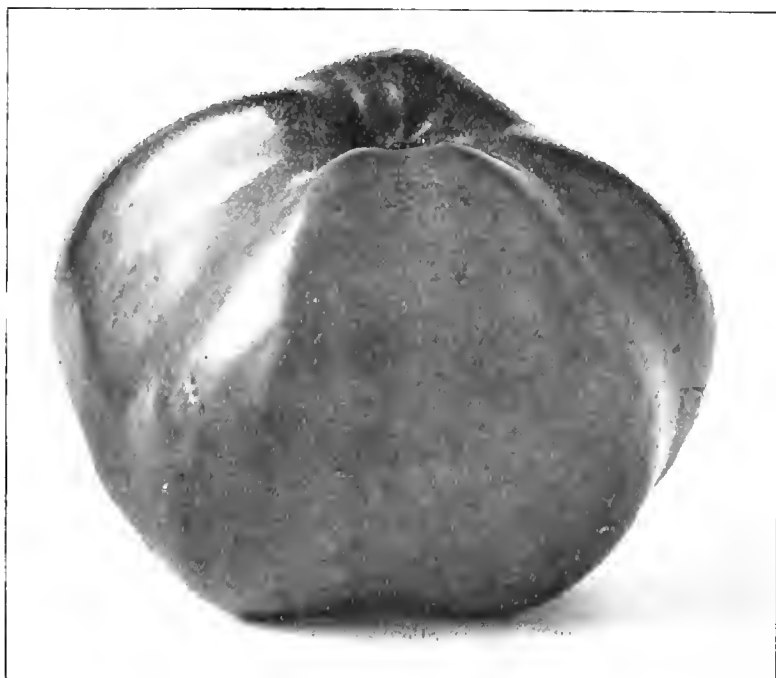
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- 43 **Domino**, K. (9-10), large, greenish-yellow, flushed red, fine early codlin, tender, juicy, mildly acid, very prolific.
- 48 **Early Harvest**, T. (8), one of the best early varieties; good grower, free cropper; medium size and pleasantly flavoured.
- 53 **Early Margaret**, red, streaked, sweet and juicy.
- 51 **Early Peach**, T. (8), medium, a seedling from *Irish Peach*, which it resembles both in shape and flavour, a first-rate bearer.
- 52 **Early Rivers**, K. (7-8), identical in form and colour with *Lord Suffield*, but earlier, hardier, and not liable to canker.

Apples—continued.

No.

- 50 **Early Victoria**, (*syn. Emmeth Early*) K. (7-8), green, conical, prominently ridged and very solid; prolific, not known to canker, good grower, among the earliest grown.
- 45 **EASTER ORANGE**, T. (1-6), A.M., R.H.S. A first-class dessert apple, in season from January until June; fruits of handsome appearance, good size and shape, yellow streaked with crimson, a free and abundant bearer. Maidens 1/- each, Pyramids 1/6 each.
- 54 **Ecklinville Seedling**, K. (10-12), straw colour, abundant and regular bearer, with fine grained tender flesh, free grower. (*See illus., p. 12*).



[Photo]

"GRENADIER."

[Clibrans.]

- 55 **EDWARD VII.**, T.K. (4-6), A.M., R.H.S., *Blenheim Orange* × *Golden Noble*, resembling the former in flavour and the latter in appearance; a heavy solid fruit keeping well until June, suitable alike for dessert or cooking purposes, a regular bearer of upright habit; owing to it being a late bloomer it stands a good chance of missing the late frosts. Maidens 1/- each, 9/- per doz.; Pyramids 1/6 each, 15/- per doz.

Apples—continued.

- No. 56 **Emperor Alexander**, T.K. (10-12), greenish-yellow, flushed red, flesh tender, sweet, and mildly acid, with the delicious aroma of *Cellini*.
- 58 **Frogmore Prolific**, T.K. (9-11), large, pale yellow flesh, tender and sweet, most prolific.
- 60 **Gascoyne's Scarlet Seedling**, T.K. (11-2), large, pale yellow, richly flushed rose carmine; flesh yellowish, crisp, with pleasantly flavoured juice; strong grower and good bearer; one of the handsomest of Apples.
- 64 **Gloria Mundi**, K. (10-12), very large, oblong, angular, pale green, firm, acid, and very heavy.
- 65 **Golden Noble**, K. (10-12), large, round, clear bright yellow, flesh yellow, firm but melting; a good cropper, excellent for market.
- 66 **Golden Spire**, K. (9-10), a large, bright yellow, conical apple, tinged with orange, flesh solid, tender, pleasantly acid, handsome and productive, compact upright grower.
- 71 **Grenadier**, K. (10-12), large, greenish-yellow, flesh crisp and juicy, excellent quality, heavy cropper, compact grower. (*See opp. page*).
- 76 **Hambling's Seedling**, K. (12-3), very large, a fine late green keeping apple, a first-rate sort; does well in the North.
- 80 **Hawthornden, New**, K. (9-11), handsome early apple, larger than the *Old Hawthornden*, medium spreading grower.
- 91 **Irish Peach**, T. (8), yellowish-green, tinged and streaked red; flesh crisp and tender, with an abundance of rich sub-acid, aromatic juice; medium grower, fruits on the tips.
- 93 **Jas. Grieve**, T. (9-10), medium, round, of delicious flavour: a Scotch apple succeeding where *Co.'s Orange* is too tender; prolific, free grower, handsome.
- 110 **Keswick Codlin**, K. (8-10), medium, pale yellow, flesh soft, tender, and very juicy: one of the best early cooking apples: succeeds almost everywhere.
- 112 **KING'S ACRE BOUNTIFUL**, K. (9-11), A.M., R.H.S. A large round fruit sometimes slightly conical, skin pale yellow with a pink flush where exposed to the sun: a free growing variety that can invariably be depended upon to produce a heavy crop. Maidens 1/6 each, Pyramids 2/6 each.
- 113 **King of Tomkin's County**, T.K. (11-4) large, round, angular, greenish-yellow, streaked red and suffused pink, flesh tender, almost melting, with an agreeable sub-acid flavour; good grower but needs a sheltered spot.
- 124 **Lady Henniker**, T.K. (10-1), large, oblong, yellow flushed and streaked crimson; flesh very tender and juicy, of good flavour.
- 116 **Lady Sudely**, T. (8-9), large, very handsome, yellow, striped crimson, flesh soft and melting; aromatic, medium grower.

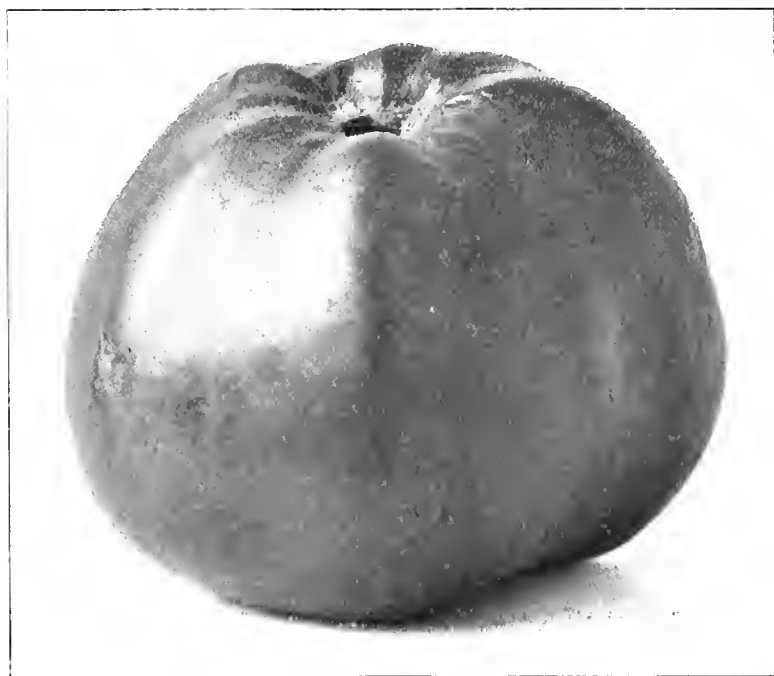
Apples—continued.

- No.
 115 **Langley Pippin**, T. (8-9), medium, pale yellow, brighter on the sun side; early dessert apple.
- 121 **Lord Derby**, K. (11-12), very large, greenish-yellow, angular, soft, tender flesh, first-rate, medium upright grower.
- 122 **Lord Grosvenor**, K. (8-10), large, pale yellow, in many respects similar to *Lord Suffield*, but does not canker, heavy bearer, strong sturdy grower.
- 118 **Lord Hindlip**, T. (1-5), medium, brightly coloured with russet patches, rich juicy aromatic flavour; upright grower and a fair cropper, the best late dessert apple.
- 123 **LORD STRADBROKE**, K. (12-4), A.M., R.H.S. A large handsome late-keeping culinary apple, fruits slightly ribbed, greenish-yellow, suffused crimson on the exposed side, a good grower and free bearer. Maidens 1/6 each, Pyramids 2/6 and 3/6 each.
- 120 **Lord Suffield**, K. (8-9), large, pale yellow, flesh tender and firm, with an abundance of mildly acid juice; enormous cropper but liable to canker on damp soils.
- 133 **May Queen**, T. (3-5), handsome fruits medium-sized, round, and even, bright crimson on sunny side, yellow where shaded; flesh crisp, juicy, and richly flavoured; prolific.
- 137 **Melon**, T. (2), a large fruited American apple, with soft juicy flesh.
- 135 **Mere de Menage**, K. (10-3), reddish-bronze, sometimes streaked, large, flat, angular, flesh firm, crisp, juicy, and briskly acid, prolific. (*See illustration, page 23*).
- 136 **Moston Seedling**, K. (10-1), green, flushed red, useful variety.
- 138 **Mr. Gladstone**, T. (8), medium, early, scarlet cheeks, flesh tender, juicy, very sweet, highly flavoured, free bearer, compact grower.
- 152 **New Northern Greening**, K. (11-4), a flat green apple, prolific.
- 147 **Newton Wonder**, K. (11-6), large, handsome, solid and sweet, sound keeper, free grower.
- 149 **Nonsuch—Peasgood**, T.K. (10-1), very large, round, flat, yellow speckled crimson; flesh very juicy, tender, and pleasantly acid, one of the handsomest of apples.
- 153 **NORFOLK BEAUTY**, K. (9-1), A.M., R.H.S. A prolific fruiting variety, producing large handsome clear yellow fruits, with an occasional rosy-flush on the sunny side: a first-class culinary variety, good grower. Maidens 9d. each, Pyramids 1/6 and 2/6 each.
- 150 **Northern Dumpling**, K. (9-10), large, codlin-like, with red flush, abundant bearer, suitable for exposed situations.
- 151 **Northern Spy**, T. (12-4), large, red, streaked crimson, juicy, rich and aromatic in flavour, very fragrant.

Apples—continued.

No.

- 155 **PAROQUET**, T.K. (10-12), A.M., R.H.S. A handsome scarlet fruit of conical form, white flesh, splendid flavour and a good keeper. Maidens 1/- each, 2 Year Trees 1/6 each, Pyramids 2/6 each.
- 165 **Pearmain, Adam's**, T. (11-1), medium, a handsome fruit of rich flavour; good bearer.
- 156 **Pearmain, Baxter's**, T.K. (11-3), medium, round or slightly conical, juicy, slightly acid, but well flavoured late in the season, good grower, heavy cropper.



[Piero]

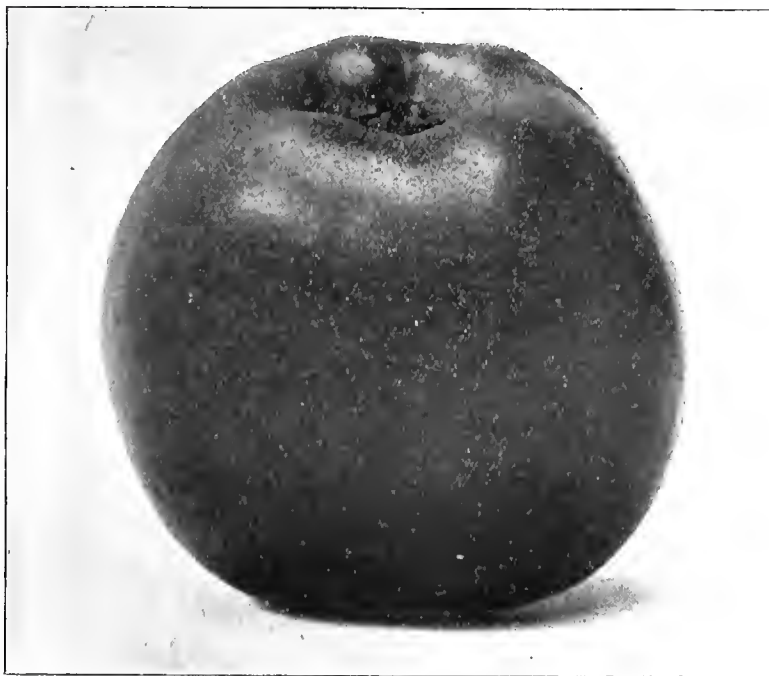
"MERE DE MENAGE."

[Clibrans

- 158 **Pearmain, Claygate**, T. (11-3), medium, conical, greenish-russet, streaked, flesh crisp and juicy, with strong *Ribston Pippin* flavour, a good cropper.
- Pearmain, Golden Winter**, see *King of the Pippins*.
- 159 **Pearmain, Hornead's**, T.K. (10-3), medium, round and even; greenish-yellow, firm, crisp, tender, and extremely juicy.
- 160 **Pearmain, Winter**, T.K. (12-4), medium, conical, smooth; greenish, changing to rich butter yellow, flushed deep crimson; firm, sweet and juicy, with attractive flavour; hardy and prolific.

Apples—continued.

- No.
164 **Pearmain, Worcester**, T. K. (9-10), medium size, conical, brilliant red, tender, sweet and juicy; free upright grower; useful market variety.
- 172 **Pippin, Cox's Orange**, T. (10-1), greenish-yellow, streaked red and russety, flesh tender, crisp, and juicy; pleasantly perfumed and of delicious flavour; needs a warm soil; medium grower; the best English eating apple.
- 182 **Pippin, Kerry**, T. (9-10), small, oval, clear pale waxy yellow tinged and streaked with red; flesh firm and crisp, with a rich sugary mildly acid juice of aromatic flavour.



Photo]

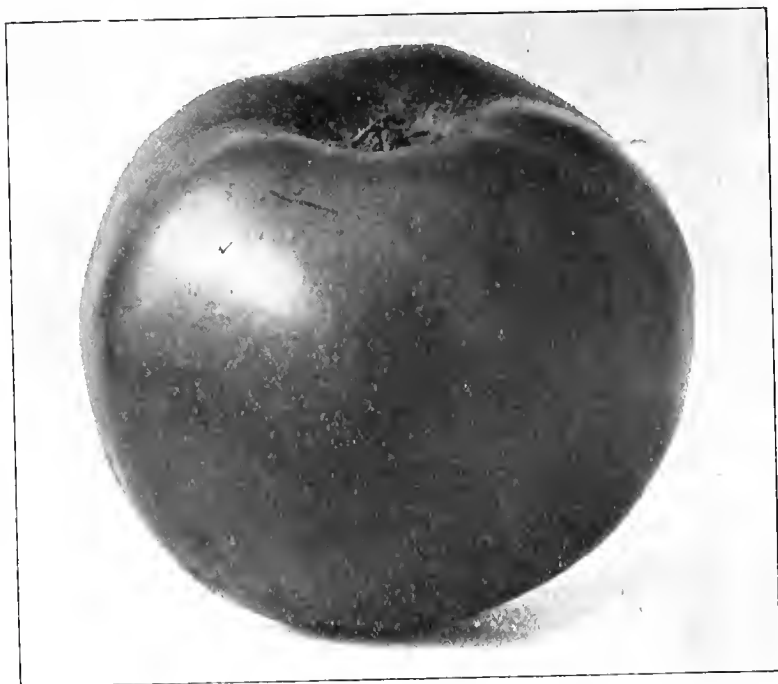
"KING OF THE PIPPINS."

[Clibrans

- 183 **Pippin, King of the**, T. (10-1), medium, oblong greenish-yellow, streaked and flushed red, very free, juicy, sweet and aromatic. (*See illustration*).
- 186 **Pippin, Newtown**, T. K. (1-4), medium, round, olive green, crisp and juicy, rich aromatic flavour, prefers a strong, rich, warm soil.
- 190 **Pippin, Ribston**, T. (10-1), perhaps the most popular and the best known of all dessert apples; requires a dry soil.

Apples—continued.

- No.
 192 **Pippin, Sturmer**, T. (2-6), small green russet, bronzed on the sunny side, firm, sweet, first quality; free cropper.
 191 **Pippin, Wyken**, T. (10-1), medium, flat, pale green, aromatic.
 193 **Pott's Seedling**, K. (9-10), large, round and angular, greenish straw colour; flesh very tender and mildly acid; very free; compact grower, does well near towns. A market favourite.



[photo]

"PRINCE ALBERT."

[Clibrans.]

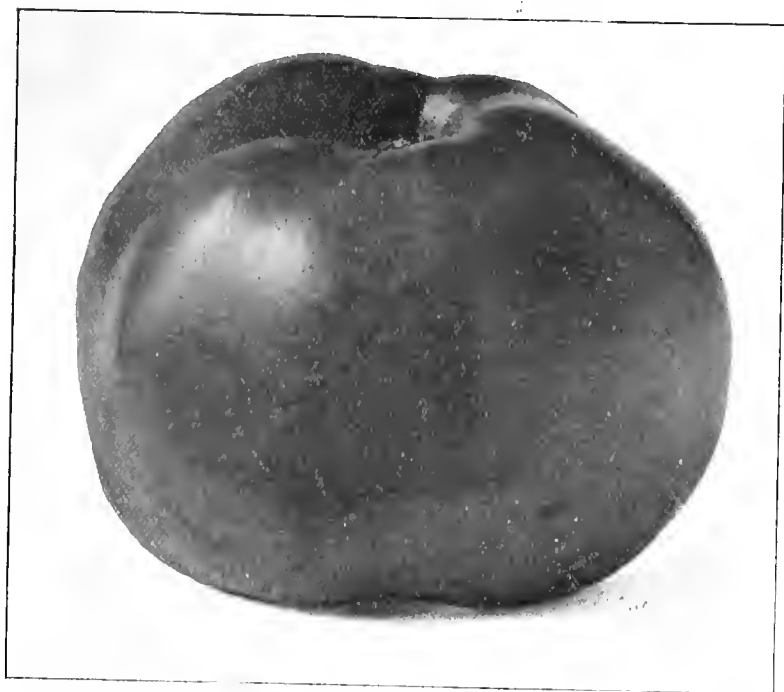
- 195 **Prince Albert**, T.K. (1-3), large, free bearing, compact pendulous grower, a valuable variety. *See illustration.*
 196 **Quarrenden**, Devonshire, T. (9-10), small, flat, deep purple red; flesh white, often stained with red, crisp, with delicious and refreshing juice; an excellent bearer; succeeds almost everywhere.
 203 **Ringer**, T.K. (9-10), large, roundish, pale yellow, very tender, juicy, and pleasantly flavoured; a heavy cropper.

Rivers' Codlin, see *Thomas Rivers*.

- 209 **Reinette, Baumann's Red Winter**, T.K. (10-1), medium, excellent flavour, rich crimson cheek, handsome, good bearer.

Apples—continued.

- No.
213 **Rival**, T.K. (10-11), A.M., R.H.S., *Peasgood Nonsuch* × *Cox's Orange Pippin*. This variety is, without doubt, one of the finest and most valuable varieties yet raised; since we introduced it a few seasons ago, it has established itself as a Standard variety; a good grower and heavy cropper, producing handsome highly coloured fruit of first-class quality for dessert or culinary use; for market and all other purposes it is an ideal fruit in every way. *See illustration on front cover.*
- 215 **Royal Jubilee**, K. (10-3), large, conical, clear lemon-yellow, very firm and of excellent quality; first-rate for market work.



Photo]

"WARNERS KING."

[Clibrans.

- 216 **Royal Snow**, T. (12-2), over medium size, round, pale yellow flushed red; crisp, firm, juicy, snow-white flesh, sweet vinous flavour.
- 218 **Russet, Boston**, T. (1-4), medium, conical, angular, greenish russet, of decided *Ribston Pippin* flavour; hardy, heavy cropper.
- 220 **Russet, Golden**, T. (11-1), a medium sized fruit of excellent flavour, an old variety that deserves to be better known.

Apples—continued.

- No.
222 **Royal Russet**, T.K. (10-2), large, round, grey russet, flesh tender and crisp, juice brisk, sugary, and of strong aromatic flavour.
- 217 **RUDDY**, K. (8), *Ecklinville Seedling* × *Mere de Menage*. It has the free bearing habit of the former and the rich colour of the latter; its earliness and colour combined with its heavy bearing properties, will make this a popular market variety. Maidens, 1/6 each; 2 year Trees, 2/- each.
- 224 **Small's Admirable**, T.K. (10-1), medium, roundish, lemon yellow; flesh firm, sweet, and agreeably acid, pleasantly perfumed; an immense bearer: best as a bush.
- 226 **Scarlet Nonpareil**, T. (1-3), medium, round, greenish yellow, flushed scarlet, rich, juicy and sugary; good bearer, medium grower.
- 227 **Stirling Castle**, K. (10-12), large, round, flat, greenish yellow; flesh very tender, pleasantly flavoured juice; of first-rate quality; a wonderful cropper, compact grower, pendulous.
- 228 **Stone's Apple** or **Loddington's Seedling**, K. (10-1), large, conical, grass-green, changing to lemon-yellow; fine grained and tender; heavy bearer, sturdy and compact.
- 237 **Sandringham**, T.K. (11-1), large, conical, yellow flushed crimson, good flavour, free grower and heavy bearer; very beautiful.
- 245 **SURE CROP**, T.K. (3), a free and abundant bearer, never failing to produce a heavy crop. The fruit is of a deep green colour, changing with keeping to yellow. It possesses remarkable keeping properties. The raiser states that he has kept fruits sound and in good condition for two years. The tree comes into bloom very late, and consequently the flowers escape damage by frost. In season during March. Equally good for dessert or table use.
- 238 **Schoolmaster**, K. (11-3), large, pale yellow, flushed rose; flesh crisp, tender, rich, slightly acid flavour; free, useful for market.
- 250 **THE HOUBLON**, T. (12-2), A.M., R.H.S., *Peasgood Nonsuch* × *Cox's Orange Pippin*, a new dessert variety from the same raiser as *Charles Ross*, *Rival*, and others. It resembles *Cox's Orange* in size and shape, but has a deeper colour and will keep longer; a firm fleshed juicy fruit of excellent flavour. Maidens, 1/- each; 9/- doz. Pyramids, 1/6 & 2/- each.
- 247 **The Queen—Saltmarsh**, T.K. (10-12), very like *Cox's Pomona*, but larger; flesh tender, with agreeable vinous flavour.
- 246 **Thomas Rivers**, K. (9-12), large richly flavoured, brilliantly coloured, of the Codlin type, with firm crisp flesh; good grower, free bearer.

Apples—continued.

- No. **Wellington**, see *Dumelow's Seedling*.
- 253 **Wealthy**, T.K. (10-11), rich vinous flavour, medium, dark red, flesh soft; a free cropper; likes a warm soil.
- 258 **Warner's King**, K. (9-10), very large, oval, pale green, copious acid juice; a vigorous grower, great bearer, somewhat straggling. (*See illustration on page 26*).
- 257 **Winter Quarrenden**, T. (11-12), richly coloured; exact reproduction of *Devonshire Quarrenden*; very late.
- 256 **Winter Queening**, T.K. (11-5), medium, conical, handsome pale green, heavily flushed red; flesh soft, sugary and richly perfumed.

CRAB APPLES.

Crab Apples are lovely ornamental trees. They flower profusely in Spring, and their bright coloured fruit renders them attractive in Autumn. The ripe fruit, which has a fine brisk acid flavour, makes delicious preserves.

Standards & Pyramids of all not priced, 1/6, 2/6, & 3/6 each.
15/-, 18/-, 24/-, 30/-, & 36/- doz.

- 1644 **Elise Rathke**, a large fruited weeping variety. Standards only, 2/6 and 3/6 each.
- 231 **Fairy**, produced in clusters like cherries, clear lemon yellow, deeply flushed bright crimson; delicious aroma; very beautiful.
- 232 **John Downie**, clusters of richly coloured fruit, very handsome; this variety invariably carries a heavy crop.
- 235 **Mrs. John Seden**, A.M. R.H.S., (*Transcendent* × *King of the Pippins*), fruit about 2 in. long and 1½ in. wide; light orange yellow, spotted and stained crimson on the exposed side; flesh firm with a crisp, pleasantly acid flavour; upright grower, prolific. Maidens, 9d. each; 2 year Trees, 1/6; Standards and Pyramids, 2/6 each.
- 229 **Siberian**, red }
 230 — yellow } the Siberian Crabs are much esteemed for preserving.
- 236 **The Langley**, (*Apple King of the Pippins* × *Crab John Downie*). The fruits are 1½ in. to 2 in. in length, and 1 in. broad, bright golden yellow with slight russet markings; flesh crisp and juicy; hardy, a profuse cropper, and as the fruit hangs till late in November, highly useful as an ornamental object. Maidens, 1/- each; 2 year Trees, 1/6 each; Standards, 2/6 each.
- 236A **Victoria**, A.M., R.H.S., a beautiful scarlet fruited variety, good grower and free bearer; undoubtedly one of the handsomest and most useful of all the ornamental Crabs. Maidens, 1/- each; 2 year Trees, 1/6; Standards, 2/6 each.

APRICOTS.

The Apricot delights in abundance of fresh air and plenty of light. Like the Cherry, provided the aspect be favourable, it can hardly have too open an exposure. A damp atmosphere and a sour soil are its greatest enemies. So susceptible is it to sourness in the soil, that wherever lime-stone is not naturally present, a heavy dressing of lime should always be applied before an Apricot tree is planted. On a strong clay soil it is necessary to make a border, excavating the ground to a depth of about 3ft. and secure effective draining before refilling. At the bottom of the trench it should have six inches of brick rubbish, &c., overlaid with chalk or old mortar, the remainder being filled up with a good sound loam freely intermixed with chalk or lime. No manure should be mixed with the compost, as it is liable to cause sourness.

Though it grows well in a poor soil, the Apricot responds to liberal treatment. To Apricots in bearing, the following mixture will be found of considerable value, if applied at the rate of 4oz. to the square yard in the month of March:—2 parts sulphate of ammonia, 3 parts kainit, 3 parts superphosphate of lime, 2 parts bone meal. This mixture can be kept for years without deterioration. In the Northern counties a South or South-Easterly aspect is advisable, as a South-west wall is usually too much exposed to a moisture-laden air.

**MAIDENS, 1/6, & 2/6 each ; DWARF TRAINED TREES, 3/6, 5/-, & 7/6
STANDARD & HALF-STANDARD TRAINED TREES, 7/6,
10/6, 12/6 and 15/- each.**

- No.
268 **Early Moorpark**, (7-8), medium, with all the good qualities of *Moorpark*, but ripening three weeks earlier.
- 270 **Hemskirk**, (7-8), large, tender, and juicy, of rich vinous flavour; a variety of *Moorpark*, but not so liable to cast its branches.
- 273 **Large Early**, (7-8), large, oblong, flesh firm and very juicy, rich and sweet, hardier than *Early Moorpark*.
- 275 **Moorpark**, (8-9), large, rich vinous juice; the finest of all in flavour, excellent cropper; strong and vigorous, but liable to canker.
- 279 **Royal**, (8), large, dull yellow; flesh firm, rich, vinous and juicy; one of the best both in flavour and in cropping powers.
- 281 **Shipley's or Blenheim**, (7-8), medium, deep yellow; flesh sweet, juicy, and fairly rich; a hardy useful variety.
- 285 **Turkey** (8), of medium size, flesh pale yellow, firm with a sweet deliciously sub-acid juice; specially useful for preserving.

CHORLTON-CUM-HARDY,
MANCHESTER.

"It may interest you to know that the Apple Trees you sent to Chorlton-cum-Hardy in November last have all done well and are now fruiting. The Currants and Gooseberries have also done well, and bore a lot of fruit considering the time they have been in."

RUPERT HUGHES, Esq.

BLACKBERRIES.

Most of these are quite hardy, and succeed well under similar culture to the Raspberry. The fruits are large, handsome and delicious, either raw, cooked, or preserved.

STRONG PLANTS FROM OPEN GROUND 4d. each ; 3/6 per doz.

PLANTS IN POTS 9d. each, 6/- per doz.

No.

- 1 **Ancient Briton**, long purplish-black berries of a rich mild flavour ; early and free.
- 2 **Best of All**, berries very large ; of delicious flavour.
- 13 **Kittatinny**, large, glossy black, juicy and sweet.
- 20 **Mersereau**, large, bright, glossy black fruit, produced in great abundance, free grower and exceptionally hardy.
- 15 **Parsley-leaved**, (*laciniatus*), grows freely and fruits abundantly ; in many respects the most serviceable of all.
- 26 **Rathbun**, large glossy jet black fruits, delicious flavour ; very hardy and a good grower ; heavy bearer, early.
- 27 **Snyder**, medium size, sweet and melting ; hardy and productive.
- 31 **Wilson Junr.**, large, luscious and sweet ; hardy and productive.

CHERRIES.

Cherries thrive on almost any free-working, deep, sweet, well-drained soil, provided they have plenty of fresh air. When the soil is wet with stagnant water, as in low lying localities and in soils over an undrained clay subsoil, the trees are liable to gumming and various other diseases. A stagnant atmosphere is almost equally injurious, and indeed the more open the situation, the more favourable it is to the cultivation of Cherries. Wherever the soil shows the slightest tendency to sourness, this should be checked by the application of lime. On clay soils a dressing of 2lbs. of quicklime to the square yard will always prove a beneficial preparation for this crop. On loams and deep sands, old lime, mortar rubble, etc, is to be preferred, at the rate of 4 to 6lbs. to the square yard. After the trees, have been planted a year, a dressing of superphosphate of lime at the rate of 3ozs. to the square yard will be found of considerable value in promoting the formation of sound ripe wood and increasing the productiveness of the trees. This should be repeated every third year. Where the growth is not sufficiently vigorous, Blood Manure at the rate of ½lb. to the square yard will be followed with excellent results if applied in the early Spring. It should not be used however for Cherries upon a North wall. These manures after application, should be raked in to a depth of an inch or two.

All Cherries grow well as a rule upon an East wall. Where early crops are wanted, a South wall is of course preferable. On a West wall, particularly in a wet district, the fruit is liable to crack.

Cherries—continued.

STANDARDS & HALF-STANDARDS, 1/6, 2/6 & 3/6 each ; 15/-, 18/-, 24/-, 30/- & 36/- per doz.

PYRAMIDS, 12/-, 18/-, 24/-, 30/- & 42/- doz.

YEARLINGS & MAIDENS, 9d. each ; 7/6 doz.

DWARF TRAINED TREES, 2/6, 3/6 & 5/- each.

The figure in brackets after the name indicates the month when the variety is in season : thus **Black Heart** (7) shows that cherry is in use in July.

- No. 293 **Black Eagle** (7), rich deep purple flesh, tender and of rich flavour, free bearer, a fine cherry.
- 292 **Black Heart** (7), abundant bearer, juicy, particularly pleasant flavour ; medium grower.
- 293 **Bigarreau** (7), large and handsome, yellow, marbled bright red, first quality for dessert.
- 294 **Bigarreau, Cleveland**, (9), large, pale yellow, bright red next sun, mottled crimson, sweet and rich.
- 295 — **Napoleon** (7-8), pale yellow, spotted deep red, marbled crimson next sun, richly flavoured ; hardy, free grower.
- 297 **Black Tartarian** (6), skin deep black, flesh purple, juicy, richly flavoured.
- 300 **Elton** (7), one of the best and most productive Cherries, yellow, mottled and streaked bright red, rich, juicy and luscious.
- 301 **Early Rivers** (6), early, large, black, rich flavour : free, pendulous grower.
- 304 **Governor Wood** (7), yellow, mottled bright red, flesh tender, juicy, sweet and rich, good bearer.
- 312 **Late Duke** (8), red, flesh amber, tender and juicy.
- 314 **Morello** (7-8), dark red, flesh purplish red, the best for preserving for culinary use ; does well on a North wall ; slender grower.
- 315 **May Duke** (7), dark red, flesh reddish, tender, juicy and rich ; hardy and free.
- 320 **Noble** (7), fruits, large, firm, of a deep blood red colour, flesh firm and of delicious flavour ; heavy cropper, good constitution and growth.
- 351 **White Heart** (7), whitish-yellow, tinged dull red, a good free bearing kind, tender and sweet.

BEDLINGTON.

"Fruit Trees and Roses received are in splendid condition and good stuff."

J. SMYTH.

CURRENTS.

Black Currants thrive best in a deep cool moist soil. On a dry sand or gravel and on hot shallow soils they are practically useless. They often grow luxuriantly on a wet soil, but are liable to disease when the land is sour. A soil containing abundance of humus or vegetable matter suits them well, as such a soil is as a rule sufficiently damp for the moisture-loving rootlets, and sufficiently cool to prevent their over-stimulation. The surface roots are very sensitive both to mutilation and drought. Ground occupied by Black Currants should therefore be disturbed as little as possible after the bushes are established; on the majority of soils a mulching of manure before the advent of the hot season will often preserve the plants from a serious check.

In preparing the ground for Black Currants it should be stirred as deeply as practicable. Where the soil is inclined to be hot or dry, abundance of vegetable matter should be added in the form of farmyard manure, spent hot bed manure, leaf mould or peat. When light the soil may with advantage be clayed or marled, when too heavy it should be mixed with sand, or preferably burnt clay. Planting should be done as soon after leaf fall as possible, since late planted bushes are liable to form but an indifferent supply of surface roots. Where the ground is not in thoroughly good heart to begin with, the farmyard manure for the first mulching should have rape dust and fine bone meal mixed with it about six weeks before use, in such proportions that the bed may receive about 5oz. of rape dust and 3oz. of bone meal to the square yard. This dressing greatly promotes healthiness and vigour, and may be profitably repeated every third or fourth year. In a dry season liquid manure is most effective in producing fully developed berries, especially where the crop promises to be a heavy one. Where liquid manure from the fold yard is not available, an excellent substitute may be made by dissolving sulphate of ammonia in water at the rate of half an ounce to the gallon.

As the finest fruit is produced on last year's wood, pruning must be confined to the removal of old and superfluous wood, the shortening of growths of undue length and the thinning out or complete removal of suckers according as the plant is grown as a natural bush or a clean stemmed tree.

Though profiting by good soil and exposure, Red and White Currants grow well in more exposed localities, and on poorer soil than the Black Currants. Their roots are not so sensitive to drought or heat, and though preferring a good heavy loam they can with careful mulching be made to succeed on sandy or gravelly soil, where the Black Currants would utterly fail. An ounce and a half of Kainit per square yard, a similar dressing of superphosphate of lime, and on light soils 3oz. of salt in addition, will materially improve their bearing powers. Liquid manure and sulphate of ammonia are also of the greatest value, especially in a dry season.

As Red and White Currants bear their fruit upon spurs, a system of pruning very different from that for the Black Currants has to be adopted. So long as the bush is extending, the main branches should have their ends pinched out when they have made from 8 to 12 inches of new growth, according to their vigour, and in the Winter this should be reduced to 6 to 9 inches. When the bush has attained its full desired size, the pinching out must of course be done earlier. All side shoots not required for extension should have the tops pinched out as soon as they have made six leaves, and in the winter time should be cut back to half an inch from the main branch.

Currants—continued.**PRICES.**

PER DOZ. 2/6, 3/6, and 4/6; per 100, 16/-, 20/-, 25/- and 30/-
EXCEPTING THOSE PRICED.

SINGLE PLANTS of a variety, 6d. each, EXCEPTING THOSE PRICED.
EXTRA LARGE BUSHES, WHICH HAVE FRUITED SEVERAL YEARS,
per doz. 6/- and 9/-

BLACK VARIETIES.

- No. 2 **Boskoop Giant**, this variety produces the largest berry, bunch and crop of all Currants; a vigorous grower; first-class quality, a grand variety.
- 9 **Naples**, one of the largest, with mild sweet flavour.
- 13 **Champion (Carter's)**, richly flavoured, and remarkably prolific.
- 16B **CORONATION (New)**. The fruits are of large size, firm and very sweet, produced in long bunches: of vigorous and robust habit, remarkably prolific. One year bushes, 3d. each; 2/6 per doz. Two year bushes, 4d. each, 3/6 per doz.
- 29 **Lee's Prolific**, large, heavy cropper; the best flavoured of all; hangs very late against a wall, best for light soils.
- 11 **Victoria**, (*syn. Black Prince and Goliath*), fine berries, strong grower.

RED VARIETIES.

- No. 16A **Comet**, bunches frequently 8 inches in length, with upwards of 20 berries of brilliant crimson colour. Will hang a long time.
- 35 **Dutch**, heavy cropper medium size, bright red, brisk flavour; vigorous grower, erect and compact.
- 31 **Fay's Prolific**, one of the finest in size of berry and bunch, an enormous cropper.
- Goliath**, see *Houghton Castle*.
- 23 **Houghton Castle**, medium size, in dense clusters, dark red and briskly acid; vigorous but sturdy and compact grower, good for exposed situations.
- La Conde**, see *La Versailles*.
- 27 **La Versailles**, berries large, deep red, and handsome, with a fine acid flavour; a strong but irregular grower.
- 36 **Pomona**, strong grower, very sweet, of good quality, attractive appearance.
- Queen Victoria**, see *Houghton Castle*.
- 34 **Raby Castle**, dark red berries, strong spreading grower and a good cropper; specially good for walls.

Currants—continued.**WHITE VARIETIES.**

- 39 **Bar-le-Duc**, heavy crops of large fruit, containing few seeds, free grower, of good habit. 6d. each; 4/6 doz.
- 20 **Grosse Blanche**, a moderate spreading grower, with medium bunches of large, clear, sweet berries; very free.
- 10 **Blanche de Werder**, large, beautiful fruit, very prolific. 6d. each.
- 43 **Dutch**, fine bunches, very prolific, berries yellowish white, with a nearly transparent skin; very sweet and agreeable in flavour.
- Grape**, see *Common White*.
- Transparent**, see *Common White*.
- 51 **Cherry**, large and very prolific; a good grower.

CURRENTS AS "STANDARDS."

Currants on 4ft. stems as Standards, Black, White, and Red varieties, are attractive in the Garden, and usually bear most profusely. Dwarf-growing vegetables, fruits, &c., may be planted around them. Fine for associating with Standard Gooseberries. Stock limited, 2/6 & 3/6 each.

BUSHES FOR WALLS.

Strong Bushes, cut flat suitable for training on walls, can be supplied at 6/- per doz.

ELAËAGNUS EDULIS (*E. longipes*).

A Japanese Shrub growing about 3 feet in height, of a somewhat spreading character. Fruit is transparent, of an orange-red colour, and produced in clusters. They are made use of in a variety of ways by many people. A situation against a wall or fence suits this plant admirably. 1/- and 2/6 each; fruiting size, 2/6 and 3/6 each.

FIGS.

Figs will grow in almost any soil, but if it be too rich they produce a great deal of wood and very little fruit. Exuberance of growth is one of their chief characteristics. This can best be restrained by limiting their rooting area and making the soil firm. They require a considerable amount of moisture when the fruit is swelling. Good drainage is essential, chalk being one of the best things to use for this purpose where it can be procured, and failing this, brick rubbish. In all cases lime ought to enter into the composition of the soil or compost in which they are grown. When grown against walls they should be trained horizontally; this checks their luxuriant growth and assists the wood to ripen, as unless the wood is thoroughly ripened they will not bear fruit. The knife as a rule should be used very sparingly on the ripened wood, though, exhausted or useless branches should be removed as soon after the fall of the leaf as possible. They may be grown out of doors in gardens near the sea, in warm localities, and under favourable conditions on a South wall. "Brown Turkey," "White Marseilles," and "White Ischia," are best for out-door cultivation, the remainder are most suitable for pot culture or planting out under glass.

Figs—continued.**PRICES.**

BUSHES IN POTS, 2/6, 3/6, 5/-, 7/6 and 10/6 each. SMALL PLANTS, 1/6 each. A FEW EXTRA-SIZED SPECIMENS, SIZES and PRICES ON APPLICATION.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF PLANTS CAN BE SUPPLIED TRAINED FLAT, FOR WALLS, &c., at 5/- and 7/6 each.

- No. 2 **Bourjasotte Grise**, chocolate colour, with white bloom; flesh deep blood-red, of luscious flavour; always good, a constant bearer.
- 3 **Brown Turkey (Lee's Perpetual)**, large, brownish-purple, with bluish bloom; juicy and richly flavoured; an abundant cropper; handy and an excellent forcing variety.
- 6 **Early Violet**, small, roundish, brownish-red, with blue bloom; flesh red and of rich flavour; early and prolific; good for pots.
- 10 **Hirtu du Japan**, a new variety from Japan, said to be of compact dwarf habit and very prolific, fruits are purple with white flesh speckled with brown imperfect seed and cream tinted heart, said to be unequalled for pot culture.
- 14 **Negro Largo**, very large, skin jet black, flesh pale red, tender, juicy, and highly flavoured; free bearer.
- 17 **Osborn's Prolific**, an excellent variety, skin dark mahogany, flesh, milky-white, of exquisite flavour; bears freely; good for pots.
- 23 **St. John**, medium size, tender flesh, of delicious flavour; a remarkably free setter; excellent for forcing, very early.
- 29 **White Ischia**, small, skin greenish-yellow, flesh dark red, juicy, sweet and rich; great bearer; good in pots.
- 30 **White Marseilles (White Genoa)**, large, almost round, skin pale green, nearly white when ripe, flesh almost transparent, sweet and rich; productive; handy and early.

MOSS SIDE,

MANCHESTER.

"Last Autumn you sent, for my account, an assortment of Fruit Trees to Thuringen (Germany). I have just returned from there, and consider it a pleasant duty to inform you that, in spite of the long transport and the abnormally severe Winter, none of the trees have suffered. In fact, all of them are in splendid condition, the majority bearing fruit."

K. U. SEIGE, Esq.

NOTE.—Varieties of Fruits not enumerated in this List we shall be pleased to supply, if in commerce, at current prices.

GOOSEBERRIES.

For market purposes the Gooseberry is very profitable, either in the green or ripe state, both of which find a ready sale.

In common with many other fruits, they like plenty of fresh air and a sunny position, except in hot dry localities. Though a shallow rooting plant, the need for plenty of moisture makes it prefer a deep soil containing abundance of humus. Strong clay and light sands can both be greatly improved for this crop by the addition of plenty of farmyard manure, leaf mould, and vegetable matter generally.

The Gooseberry requires a considerable amount of phosphate food, and as nearly all the Northern soils are deficient in this ingredient it is advisable to add it in some suitable form. To loams it may be applied in the form of bone meal, 3 to 4oz. to the sq. yard, worked in to a depth of two or three inches, just before planting. To light soils it may for this crop be best added in the form of a mixture of equal parts of superphosphate of lime and bone meal at the same rate, while on clay soils and particularly strong clay soils astonishing results as regards increase of bearing power have been obtained from the use of basic slag at the rate of 4 to 6oz. to the square yard applied in the early Winter and left lying on the surface. The demands of the Gooseberry upon the potash constituents of the soil are also considerable, and to sand and loams kainit may be used with advantage at the rate of 1½oz. to the square yard.

Planting is best done in October or November before the soil has lost its Autumn warmth. So long however as the ground is in good well-worked condition, planting may be performed almost any time from the fall of the leaf to the swelling of the buds in Spring. The land ought, when practicable, to be trenched, or at all events trenched to a depth of 12 to 18 inches, and bushes should be planted about 4ft. apart in rows. The roots should not be disturbed by digging, but use the hoe to keep the surface clean and stirred.

STANDARD GOOSEBERRIES.

We can supply a limited number of varieties, on stems about 4ft. high. They produce good crops, and look very effective when the fruit is hanging on the tree. They are very useful for associating with standard Currants, 2/6 & 3/6 each.

PRICES.

OUR SELECTION, 2/6, 3/6, 4/6 & 6/- doz.; 15/-, 25/- & 30/- per 100.
PURCHASERS' SELECTION, 4/6, 6/- & 9/- doz.

GREEN.

- 61 **Early Kent**, a large plump berry, closely resembling *Keepsake*, but much earlier.
- 75 **General**, heavy late cropper, long, round, deep green berries, often clouded white; flavour luscious, habit erect, growth short and stiff.
- 76 **Glenton Green**, deliciously sweet, medium sized oblong very hairy berries; habit pendulous; an excellent cropper.

Gooseberries (Green Varieties)—continued.

- No. 82 **Gretna Green**, large, plump and round, skin hairy, bright rich green, an excellent cropper, forms a strong upright bush.
- 115 **Howard's Lancer**, A.M., R.H.S.; a good grower and a great bearer; of large size and pleasant flavour; excellent for picking when green, or late keeping.
- 103 **Keepsake**, a deliciously flavoured large plump early berry, very prolific, pendulous habit, fruit excellent at all stages.
- 108 **Langley Green**, medium size, round, a most prolific early bearer of unsurpassed flavour, habit spreading.
- 140 **Lord Nelson** (*syn. Long Green*), A large long well flavoured berry, of good appearance; heavy cropper, fine market variety.
- 149 **Matchless**, large long oval, skin smooth, deep green, flavour rich and sweet, a free bearer of spreading habit.
- 180 **Plunder**, long, smooth, light green shading to white, large, spreading, free, and of superior flavour.
- 233 **Telegraph**, long, broad and flat, skin smooth, rich bright green, late, of superior flavour, a sturdy grower and free bearer.
- 242 **Thumper**, large, flat sided, plump and smooth, late, and of delicious flavour, a very free bearer of pendulous habit.

RED.

- 30 **Clayton**, large and slightly wedge shaped, smooth and very dark in colour; makes a fine large prolific bush.
- 31 **Companion**, medium; skin thin, very hairy, clear bright red; a very handsome free bearing variety of excellent flavour.
- 33 **Conquering Hero**, berries long and pointed, dark red, flushed and shaded dull grey; sweet, somewhat vinous flavour.
- 37 **Crown Bob**, large and oblong; thin skin, hairy, bright red, prolific; an old but first-rate variety at all stages; habit pendulous.
- 48 **Dan's Mistake**, medium; hairy, rich bright pink, with broad green veins; very handsome useful market variety; abundant and constant bearer; erect and vigorous in growth.
- 94 **Ironmonger**, small, roundish, hairy, dark colour; deliciously flavoured; forms a most prolific spreading bush.
- 105 **Keen's Seedling**, medium, oblong, hairy, bright brownish-red, a profuse and early bearer of excellent quality; pendulous.
- 113 **Lancashire Lad**, large and roundish, dark and hairy, a popular productive variety of erect growth, useful both green and ripe.

Gooseberries (Red Varieties)—*continued*.

- No.
148 **May Duke**, a very early variety to pick either green or ripe: 10 to 14 days earlier than *Krepsake* or *Whinham's Industry*. The fruit is of large size and handsome appearance, beautifully marked and veined; very solid; deep crimson when ripe, and smooth, heavy cropper.
- 178 **Ploughboy**, large and long, skin bright, clear light red beautifully shaded golden-yellow, delicious flavour.
- 196 **Rifleman**, large, roundish and hairy, an excellent late variety of upright habit, a good bearer.
- 226 **Speedwell**, large, pale red, densely hairy; an erect strong growing, prolific early variety of excellent flavour.
- 234 **Talfourd**, large and plump: smooth, deep red with bright pink veins, vigorous spreading grower of good flavour, late, heavy cropper.
- 245 **Victoria**, of strong and vigorous constitution; prolific bearer, the branches being literally packed with fruit of excellent flavour. This variety ripens its fruit about 7 days earlier than *Whinham's Industry*, and bids fair to surpass that sterling variety by its prodigious cropping.
- 254 **Warrington**, (*syn. Aston Seedling*,) medium, oblong, and hairy, popular for general purposes and for preserving, pendulous habit.
- 261 **Whinham's Industry**, large, roundish oval, dark red and hairy, bush erect, large spreading, and productive, one of the best for market, both in the green and the ripe state.

WHITE.

- 3 **Alma**, large and plump, smooth greenish-white, a good bearer of superior flavour and spreading growth.
- 5 **Antagonist**, large, long and plump, skin hairy, creamy-white, one of the best for market, bush large, vigorous spreading and prolific, excellent both green and ripe.
- 26 **Careless**, handsome long, smooth, plump berries of a clear creamy-white, flavour good; slender and spreading, prolific.
- 66 **Freedom**, large and long, skin smooth, of a rich cream colour, bush large, vigorous and spreading, an excellent cropper.
- 85 **Hero of the Nile**, very large, smooth, greenish-white berries of delicate but delicious flavour; free bearer of spreading habit.
- 107 **King of Trumps**, large, plump and shapely, skin slightly hairy, of a dull greenish-white, growth long and slender; heavy cropper on a rich well drained soil.
- 110 **Lady Leicester**, large and plump, skin hairy, greyish-white, early and free.
- 153 **Mitre**, large and globular, hairy, greyish-white, of rich flavour, strong erect grower and abundant bearer.

Gooseberries (White Varieties)—*continued*.

- No.
 260 **Whitesmith**, large roundish oblong, skin white and downy, deliciously flavoured, erect and free, popular both green and ripe.
 262 **White Eagle**, large and long, smooth greenish-white, of sweet, attractive flavour, a large bushed spreading variety, bears abundantly.
 264 **White Lion**, large, very late, downy, abruptly pear-shaped white berries of excellent flavour; habit pendulous.

YELLOW.

- 12 **Broom Girl**, large and plump; skin thin, dark yellow, shaded olive, hairy, flavour excellent, strong upright grower, early, prolific.
 27 **Catherina**, large and long, bright orange-yellow, slightly hairy, first-rate flavour, spreading slender grower and free bearer.
 36 **Criterion**, medium, very plump, nearly smooth, bright greenish-yellow, of good flavour, vigorous and spreading, excellent bearer.
 51 **Drill**, large and long, smooth bottle green flushed strong yellow, good flavour, healthy, vigorous spreading grower, grand late sort.
 62 **Early Suphur**, medium, roundish, hairy, very early and an abundant cropper, an erect grower.
 83 **Gunner**, large and round, flushed deep olive, very hairy, rich flavour, an erect vigorous grower and abundant bearer.
 88 **High Sheriff**, large plump round hairy berries of a rich orange-yellow; flavour excellent; spreading somewhat pendulous habit, prolific.
 111 **Langley Gage**, transparent silvery white fruits, slightly below medium size, excellent flavour.
 114 **Langley Beauty**, F.C.C., R.H.S., large, buff-yellow, semi-transparent, slightly hairy, excellent flavour.
 116 **Leader**, large, thin smooth skin, dull greenish-yellow, flavour exceptionally rich and luscious, a good spreading grower, and a splendid early cropper.
 117 **Leveller**, large and long elegant form, smooth, olive-yellow, vigorous, spreading, free and early.
 141 **Lord Raneliffe**, medium round; skin hairy, light yellow, of good flavour, a strong spreading grower.
 170 **Oyster Girl**, large and long, smooth, bright butter-yellow, very free, of long, slender spreading growth.

Gooseberries—continued.**FAN-TRAINED GOOSEBERRIES.**

A limited number of varieties can be supplied as above, 1/6 each,
15/- per doz.

BUSHES FOR WALLS.

Strong Bushes, cut flat suitable for training on walls, can be
supplied at 6/- per doz.

LANCASHIRE SHOW GOOSEBERRIES.

6d. to 1/- each; 4/6, 6/-, & 9/- per doz.

GREEN VARIETIES.

41 Cheerful.	74 Green Walnut.	219 Souter Johnny.
49 Diadem.	82 Gretna Green.	230 Stockwell.
65 Fearless.	103 Keepsake.	233 Telegraph.
75 General.	149 Matchless.	242 Thumper.
79 Greenock.	180 Plunder.	257 Weathercock
73½ Green Gascoigne.	223 Shiner.	

RED VARIETIES.

16 Blücher.	48 Dan's Mistake.	178 Ploughboy.
20 Bobbie.	52 Dr. Woolley.	196 Rifleman.
30 Clayton.	64 Eskender Bey.	200 Roaring Lion.
42 Colliers Lane.	133 London.	226 Speedwell.
31 Companion.	142 Lord Derby.	234 Talfourd.
33 Conquering Hero.	163 Napoleon le Grand.	

WHITE VARIETIES.

3 Alma	85 Hero of the Nile.	239 Transparent.
5 Antagonist	107 King of Trumps.	262 White Eagle.
26½ Careless.	110 Lady Leicester.	264 White Lion.
66 Freedom.	153 Mitre.	

YELLOW VARIETIES.

12 Broom Girl.	83 Gunner.	143 Lord Scarborough.
27 Catherina.	88 High Sheriff.	141 Lord Ranccliffe.
36 Criterion.	112 Lady Haughton.	157 Mount Pleasant.
51 Drill.	116 Leader.	170 Oyster Girl.
80 Golden Gem.	117 Leveller.	256 William Watson.

In addition to the above, we have several other well known
Show varieties in stock.

GRAPE VINES.

We can strongly recommend our Forcing and Planting Canes to the notice of buyers. They are grown without bottom heat, have an abundance of good fibrous roots, and are exceedingly strong, short jointed, and thoroughly well ripened.

STRONG PLANTING CANES, 3/6 & 5/- each.

STRONG FRUITING CANES, 7/6, 10/6 & 12/6 each.

The best for Cool Houses are marked (C).

No.

General Collection.

- 2 **Alnwick Seedling**, large jet black oval berries; well shouldered handsome bunches; keeps well.
- 3 **Appley Towers**, a late black oval grape of first rate quality, with a strong rich flavour; keeps well. 1st C.C.
- 4 **Barbarossa (Gros Guillaume)**, a late black round grape, bunches large, broad shouldered and tapering.
- 7 **Black Alicante**, berries oval, black and densely covered with bloom; bunches large and handsome; strong constitution, excellent keeper.
- C 6 **Black Hamburgh**, berries large, roundish oval, of a deep blue-black colour, bunches medium sized and broadly shouldered. Excellent for forcing, and the best of all for a main crop.
- 8 **Bowood Muscat**, a large highly flavoured oval-berried grape, of a pale amber colour; bunches large, often strongly shouldered.
- C 9 **Buckland Sweetwater**, a round white early grape, very showy and handsome.
- 12 **Diamond Jubilee**, berries of large size and oval shape, produced in fine bunches, richly flavoured; free setter and very early.
- C 14 **Duke of Buccleuch**, a large, round, tender and juicy Sweetwater Grape, of pleasant flavour; bunches large and broadly shouldered.
- 15 **Ferdinand de Lesseps**, a fine clear greenish yellow; flesh tender, melting, juicy and sweet, with a strong aroma of strawberries; an early Muscat Grape.
- C 16 **Foster's Seedling**, one of the finest and most easily cultivated of white grapes; early, and a certain cropper.
- C 18 **Gamai Noir**, the best grape for out-door cultivation. Extensively grown in the Marquis of Bute's vineyard, near Cardiff.
- C 19 **Golden Queen (Pearson's)**, a late white oval Muscat, of good flavour.
- 21 **Gros Colmar**, berries very large, round, jet black, with a beautiful bloom; late, and hangs well.
- C 22 **Gros Maroc**, large oval black berries, covered with a dense dark bloom; an extremely handsome mid-season variety.
- 28 **Lady Downe's Seedling**, a first rate black late-hanging grape, of excellent flavour.

Grape Vines—continued.

- No. 27 **Lady Hastings**, bunches large and heavily shouldered, berries of large size, roundish oval, covered with a deep blue-black bloom; free grower and good setter; comes into use very early and keeps late, a first class grape. F.C.C., R.H.S.
- C 29 — **Hutt**, a beautiful and deliciously flavoured white grape of the Sweetwater type; for mid-season or late use. 1st C.C.
- C 31 **Madresfield Court**, a handsome black Muscat, with large oval berries covered with a dense bluish plum-like bloom, bunches long and tapering; an excellent variety for early use.
- 32 **Mill Hill Hamburgh**, a large round black Sweetwater grape with a thin skin and a rich sweet flavour; bunches of medium size, broadly shouldered; growth very strong.
- 36 **Mrs. Pearson**, a late round exquisitely flavoured white Muscat of first rate quality; keeps well, wood very strong, but easily ripened.
- 33 **Mrs. Pince**, a first class late black Muscat; bunches very large; ripens slowly but keeps well.
- 35 **Muscat of Alexandria**, long handsome tapering bunches of very large oval amber coloured berries; rich strong Muscat flavour; keeps well; one of the oldest and best in cultivation.
- C 34 — **Hamburgh**, a large oval black grape, with a rich sweet juicy Muscat flavour; bunches large and attractive.
- C 45 **Reine Olga**, F.C.C., R.H.S., a new hardy out-door variety, richly flavoured tawny berries produced in large bunches; a most prolific bearer and likely to become very popular.
- 53 **Trebbiano**, a late oval white grape, broad strong-shouldered bunches of enormous size; when thoroughly finished, keep sound till April; strong and robust.
- C 56 **Trentham Black**, large oval berries, rich, juicy and sugary, with a remarkable flavour, resembling the *May Duke* Cherry.
- 62 **White Frontignan**, round medium sized berries, rich flavour, a most abundant bearer.

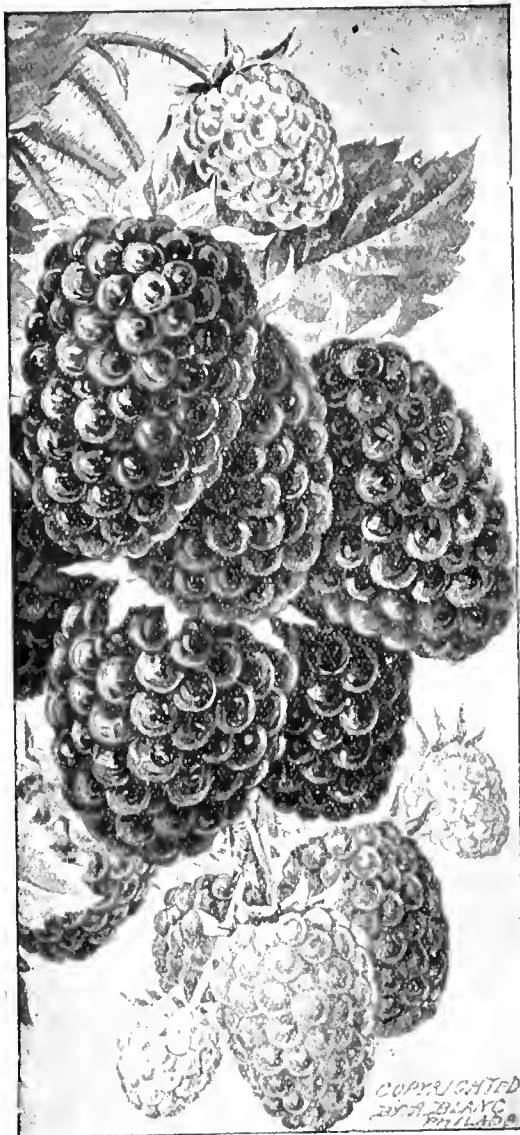
NEW HYBRID BERRY.**"LOW JUNIOR."**

A.M., R.H.S., 1908.

(LOGANBERRY × BLACKBERRY.)

This is the latest introduction in hybrid fruits. The berries, usually about 1½ in. long, are produced in bunches, jet black when ripe. They are juicy and of good flavour. It is a strong grower and bears freely, the fruits are valuable for dessert, also for making into jams, jellies, &c. It is best planted in a similar way to Raspberries, but the plants should be at least 6 ft. apart and allowed to grow up wires or poles. A most interesting and valuable hybrid fruit.

PRICE—5/- each. (Stock limited.)



The Logan Berry.

LOGAN BERRY.

(RASPBERRY
X
BLACKBERRY.)
F.C.C., R.H.S.

No fruit that has been introduced during recent years has met with the popularity and success as the Logan Berry. Apart from the fact of it being a most interesting hybrid, it is hardy, and produces an immense crop. The fruit is large and of a deep rich red colour, possessed of a rich luscious flavour, and is well suited for dessert or culinary purposes. The fact of the fruit being firm makes it a good keeper, either when gathered or when allowed to remain on the plant. It is of strong constitution and vigorous growth, and the fact of its coming into bearing at the same time as the early varieties of Raspberries, makes it the more valuable.

All our plants are propagated by layers (not seed) from the true stock.

Strong plants from open ground, 9d. each; 6/- per doz., 40/- per 100. In pots, 1/- each, 9/- doz.

MR. ATKINSON, Gardener to J. E. BARLOW, Esq., M.P.,
Torkington Lodge, Stockport,

Writes—I planted a Loganberry in the cool end of our orchard house, and last season I gathered from the one plant 42 lbs. of fruit. My employer thinks it is the finest fruit that is grown. It is in a sunny position and is doing exceedingly well. After fruiting, the old wood is cut away.

MEDLARS.

For the successful cultivation of Medlars, an open situation sheltered from cutting winds, is absolutely essential. A good moist well drained loam suits them best, but with an occasional mulching they grow well on sandy soils.

Pyramids or Standard Trees, 1/6, 2/6 to 3/6 each.

MULBERRIES.

Morus nigra (*Black Mulberry*). An old fashioned fruit, not nearly so much cultivated as it should be. For smoky atmospheres, and in the midst of towns it will often grow and fruit when nothing else will, though in cold localities it requires a warm aspect or a wall.

Standards 7/6 & 10/- each; Feathered Trees 3/6 & 5/- each.

- **alba** (*White Mulberry*), produces fruit of a whitish pink colour, 1/- and 1/6 each.
- — **pendula** (*White Weeping Mulberry*), 2/6 and 3/6 each.

NECTARINES.

Nectarines and Peaches being worked on a plum stock, much of what is said about the soil for the plum applies with equal force to them. The shallow roots necessitate an abundant supply of mineral ingredients, which can be most simply and economically supplied by the mixture already suggested for Apricots (*see page 29*). A sound substantial loam, by controlling root growth, enables a ready balance to be maintained between root and branch—one of the prime essentials of fruitfulness. Nitrogenous manures including farmyard manure, should not be added in quantity to the compost, but should be reserved till the vigour of growth under the new conditions can be observed. Light soils should be rammed hard, otherwise it will be difficult to ripen the wood in the Autumn. Strong soils should have in extreme cases as much as one-sixth to one-eighth of their bulk of burnt soil incorporated with them. Every endeavour must be made to get the wood thoroughly ripened in the Autumn, as upon that depends in a large measure the success of the following year's crop. Where the lights can be removed from the roof the ripening of the wood may be facilitated by keeping the house closed during the daytime with a little heat on, and removing the lights at night.

Maidens 1/6 & 2/6 each. Dwarf Fan-trained Trees, 3/6, 5/- to 10/6 each. Standard and Half-Standard Trained Trees, 7/6, 10/6, 12/6, and 15/- each.

Several sorts in pots, 5/- & 7/6 each.

In the following list the figures in brackets after the name give the month or months during which the variety is in season. Thus *Hardwicke* (8-9) shows that Nectarine to be in use during August and September.

No.

420 **Early Rivers** (7), large fruit, measuring 9½ in. in circumference, weight about 8 ounces, free stone, brilliant colour, superb flavour.

422 **Elruge** (9), medium, pale green, flushed deep red, flesh melting, rich and juicy; one of the best; excellent bearer and forces well.

Nectarines—*continued*.

- No.
 415 **Cardinal** (7), an early forcing variety ; under glass the fruits can be ripened ten or twelve days before *Early Rivers* ; of medium size with highly coloured skin, sweet and luscious.
- 428 **Hardwicke** (8-9), large, pale green, flushed dark purplish red ; flesh greenish, melting, rich and luscious ; one of the hardest ; abundant bearer.
- 432 **Improved Downton**, large, richly flavoured, hardy and prolific.
- 434 **Lord Napier** (7-8), very large, pale cream, strongly flushed dark crimson ; flesh white, tender and melting ; juice rich, sugary and most delicious ; a prolific bearer ; perhaps the finest second early for forcing.
- 441 **Precoce de Croucels**, large, pale yellow, with scarlet spots on the shaded side, scarlet with greyish bloom on exposed side. Prolific and melting, flavour rich and luscious ; vigorous and hardy, early.
- 437 **Pine Apple** (9), a seedling of *Pitmaston Orange*, similar in colour, with a rich pine apple flavour.
- 442 **Prince of Wales** (9), large, greenish yellow, with a deep dull red cheek, rich vinous flavour ; excellent cropper, hangs well.
- 443 **Rivers' Orange** (9), a seedling of *Pitmaston Orange*, very rich, more robust, and in some places bears better.
- 444 **Stanwick Elruge** (9), large, pale pea green, strongly cheeked purplish red ; flesh white, melting, sugary, refreshing flavour ; slightly earlier than *Elruge* ; very free ; the best mid-season nectarine for forcing.
- 445 **Victoria** (9-10), very large, like the preceding in appearance, tender, sweet and of exquisite flavour ; the best late nectarine under glass.
- 446 **Violet Hative** (8-9), large, yellowish green, but dark purple-red next the sun ; flesh yellowish green, rich, sugary and vinous.

NUTS.

Nuts should be planted by preference on the highest and driest available ground. As they are often injured by frosts at the flowering season, it would be well if advantage were taken of the shelter provided by adjacent trees, to protect them in a measure from the cutting winds of Spring. They grow well in stony land, provided it be thoroughly well drained and that there be a fair admixture of soil. Suckers should be removed as soon as they appear, as they greatly interfere with the fruitfulness.

6d., 9d. & 1/- each ; 5/-, 6/- to 9/- per doz.

- No.
Chestnut, Spanish or Sweet, a handsome round-headed tree. Standards, 2/6 to 3/6 each.
- 7 **Cob, Cosford**, large, first class quality, abundant bearer and early.
- 13 — **Kentish**, large prolific, the most reliable market variety.
- 16 — **Merveille de Bollwiller**, a most prolific variety, very large.

Nuts—continued.

- No.
 20 **Cobb's Prolific** (*Pearson's*), kernel full and of good quality.
 27 — **Webb's Prize**, large and good, very free bearer.
 10 **Filbert, Frizzled** (syn. *Cape Nut*), late, free bearer, good quality.
 14 — **Kentish**, remarkably fine flavour, rather a shy cropper.
 24 — **Red**, dwarf, early, abundant bearing sort.
 33 — **White**, excellent, moderate grower and free.
 36 — **Waterloo**, a fine sort, good flavour.

ORANGES, LEMONS, &c.

Oranges, Lemons, and Limes may be grown to perfection, in a well-aired, well-lighted, preferably lofty house, with a minimum Winter temperature of 50° to 55°. When well grown, they are among the most attractive of plants, their splendid glossy evergreen foliage making a magnificent foil to the beautiful fragrant flowers and lovely golden fruit.

The following varieties can be supplied in pots, at 2/6, 3/6, 5/-, 7/6, 10/6 to 21/- each, according to size:—

- No.
 4 **Imperial Lemon**, very large handsome fruit, with delicious aroma; robust and vigorous.
 18 **Kumquat or Chinese Orange** (*Citrus Japonica*), a dwarf very free bearing species with brightly coloured fruits, under medium size.
 16 **Persian Lime**, of robust growth and good habit, producing fruits with abundance.
 24 **St. Michael's Orange**, the ordinary orange of commerce, large, thin-skinned, and very prolific. Crops freely when quite small.
 27 **Tangerine**, a comparatively hardy, beautiful and delightfully perfumed little orange which may be grown to perfection in a heated orchard house. An abundant bearer.

THE EDIBLE PASSION FLOWER

(*GRANADILLA*.)

PASSIFLORA EDULIS (*Roberts' Variety*).—The fruit of this species is produced abundantly, and is much esteemed for dessert. When ripe the skin is of a dark purple colour, and the pulp orange coloured with the flavour of an orange. It may be grown without difficulty in an ordinary vinery, provided the Winter temperature does not fall below 45°.

The plants we offer are the very best variety. 1/6, 2/6, 3/6, 5/-, and 7/6 each.

We invite enquiries

For any variety of Fruit that does not appear in this List.

PEACHES.

(For Cultural Notes, see *Nectarines* page 44).

Maidens 1/6 and 2/6. Dwarf Fan-trained Trees, 3/6, 5/-, 7/6, & 10/6 each. Standard and Half-Standard Trained Trees, 7/6, 10/6, 12/6, and 15/- each. Several sorts in pots, 5/- and 7/6 each.

In the following list the figures in brackets after the name indicates the month or months during which the variety is in season.

- No.
 451 **Alexander** (7), a medium-sized brilliantly-coloured early peach; skin yellow, almost scarlet next to the sun; flesh pale yellow, very juicy, brisk vinous flavour; forces well.
- 452 **Alexandra Noblesse** (9), large pale coloured, covered with rough down; tender melting flesh, rich vinous flavour; hardy, not liable to mildew.
- 455 **Barrington**, (9), large downy, yellowish-green, marbled and streaked red; rich full delicious flavour; heavy bearer, healthy and vigorous; bears carriage well.
- 457 **Bellegarde** (9), large, handsome, deep red, almost black next the sun; flesh pale yellow, very juicy, with a rich flavour.
- 458 **Crimson Galande** (8-9), rich colour, large, good bearer, gather a day or two before fully ripened.
- 459 **Dr. Hogg** (8), large lemon-coloured, faintly flushed crimson; firm melting flesh of full, brisk, sugary flavour; bears carriage well; immense cropper.
- 461 **Dymond** (9), large and handsome; greenish-yellow, flushed dull red; flesh melting, very juicy and highly flavoured; hardy and prolific.
- 465 **Early Louise** (7), medium sized, highly coloured, flesh melting, juicy, and of good flavour; an excellent early variety.
- 467 **Gladstone** (9-10), very large pale skinned, slightly mottled red; flesh solid, melting, juicy, of rich flavour; one of the best late peaches; excellent for forcing and for a wall.
- 468 **Grosse Mignonne**, (*syn. Royal Kensington*) (9), large, pale greenish-yellow, mottled red, deep brown red next to the sun; flesh melting, very juicy, of delicious vinous flavour; one of the finest for indoors and outside.
- 471 **Hale's Early** (7), medium size, suffused crimson; flesh melting, juicy, and delicious; forces well; largely grown for market; good against a wall.
- 475 **Late Admirable** (9), very large, yellowish-green, marbled and striped deep red, richly flavoured, vinous and juicy. One of the best late peaches under glass.
- 478 **Noblesse** (9), large and handsome; remarkably juicy, with tender, delicate flesh, sweet and luscious; one of the richest in flavour, but sometimes liable to mildew.

Peaches—continued.

- No.
 483 **Princess of Wales** (9), one of the largest and most richly flavoured peaches; delicate cream colour; a good bearer, forces well.
 490 **Royal George** (9), large, very pale, speckled and marbled red, juicy, rich and highly flavoured; a good bearer.
 491 **Sea Eagle** (9-10), very large, pale lemon, with deep red sun cheek, rich and vinous; forces well.
 493 **Stirling Castle** (9), a very hardy medium-sized peach, with pale skin marbled red; melting, very juicy and rich; the best of all for a wall.
 494 **Thos. Rivers** (9), (*New*), F.C.C., R.H.S. A large round peach with a bright red cheek, ripening at the end of September. Flesh firm, juicy, and of good flavour; a remarkably heavy fruit; freestone; forces well, and with heat attains great size and very deep colour. Maidens 2/- and 2/6 each; Trained Trees 5/- and 7/6 each.
 495 **Violet Hatve**, or **English Galande** (9), large, pale skinned, with a dark red cheek; rich, melting, and juicy; forces well; succeeds *Grosse Mignonne*.
 498 **Warburton Admirable** (9-10), large, pale yellow-green, with crimson cheek; tender delicate flesh of highest flavour.
 499 **Waterloo** (7), of large size, pale green, with a bright red cheek; flesh firm, tender, and of delicious flavour; bears carriage well.

PEARS.

A well drained loam of good depth suits most Pears. Trees on the Quince stock require a fertile soil; on the Pear stock a rich soil is often dangerous, especially when loose in texture, as it produces an exuberant growth of wood. The Quince being a dwarfing stock bearing nearly the same relation to the Pear that the Paradise stock does to the Apple, there is not the same tendency to make wood as there is on the Pear stock, consequently Pears worked on the former may produce splendid fruit when quite young.

For hints on planting, etc., see pages 8 and 9.

A number of Pears when grafted on the Quince Stock will often bear a year or two after planting, at the same time not taking up more room than the Currant or Gooseberry bush. Almost all the fruits should be gathered before being quite ripe. Many Pears are spoiled if allowed to hang too long. Many sorts do equally well on the Pear as on the Quince, and produce results in the quality of the fruit equal to that of the Quince worked.

CORDON TRAINING.—This style of training the Pear is commendable. The places against which trees are planted, walls, etc., are much more quickly filled and by a greater variety. The trees should be on Quincestock. The distance to plant apart should be about 2 feet, which will allow sufficient space for air and light, whereas if a greater distance is given more root room is the consequence, hence, too much wood without the necessary fruit spurs on side wood. Upright cordons should be planted if a wall over 12 or 15 feet is to be covered, but for lower walls, trellises, etc., oblique shaped trees at an angle of about 50° or less for lower structures. This object is to check the sap and confine the tree.

PRUNING.—Do not cut back more than is necessary to ensure the breaking of the buds, at the time of planting (unless the wood be superfluous, unripened or thin). The leading growth should be allowed to attain the

Pears—continued.

height of the training structure as quickly as possible and side shoots weak so as to produce fruit spurs. If the leading shoot is cut back it will cause the side shoots to break away into strong growth. Pinch off side shoots not having any fruit spurs, early in the season or say after about 6 or 8 leaves have been made, back to 3 or 4 eyes from the main stem and repeat again in the Autumn to about 2 eyes of last pruning. After several prunings numerous spurs will be formed, especially on the stronger growing varieties, which will be unsightly and smother the fruit with too much foliage, cut them back to within 2 or 3 eyes of the main stem; do this at periods, not all at the same season. A few Pears form fruit buds at extremities of shoots; do not Summer prune these.

ESPALIER TRAINED TREES are very suitable for gardens of limited size, as they do not take up much space, and for fruit border back grounds are very suitable. As a rule, when the trees have got fairly established, they give a good return without a great deal of attention.

SELECTION OF CHOICE DESSERT PEARS FOR VARIOUS SEASONS.

EARLY.

Benrre Gifford.	Clapp's Favourite.	Jargonelle.
Citron des Carmes.	Doyenne d'Ete.	William Bon-Chretien.

MID-SEASON.

Benrre Hardy.	Doyenne du Comice.	Marie Louise.
Beurr Superfin.	Emile d'Heyst.	Nouvelle Fulvie.
Conference.	Fondante d'Automne.	Pitmaston Duchess.
Conseiller de la Cour	Louise Bonne of Jersey.	Thompson.

LATE.

Beaurre Easter.	Josephine de Malines.	Marie Benoist.
Bergamot d'Esperen.	Le Lectier.	Winter Nelis.

SELECTION OF STEWING PEARS.

Catillac.	Grosse Calebasse.	Vicar of Winkfield.
General Todleben.	Uvedale's St. Germain.	Winter Orange.

PRICES, except where otherwise stated.

Standards and Half-Standards, 1/6, 2/6, and 3/6 each, 15/-, 18/-, 24/- 30/- & 36/- per doz.; 100/-, 150/-, 200/- & 250/- per 100.

Pyramids and Bushes, 12/-, 18/-, 24/-, 30/- and 42/- per doz.; 85/-, 130/-, 175/-, & 200/- per 100.

Standard & Pyramid Trees, extra sized trees of a limited number of varieties only, splendid quality, 5/-, 7/6, 10/6, 15/- & 21/- each.

Yearlings or Maldens, 9d. each, 7/6 per doz., 50/- per 100; Two Year Trees, 1/- each, 9/- per doz.

Espaliers or Dwarf Horizontal Trained Trees, with 2, 3, or 4 tiers, 2/6, 3/6 & 5/- each.

Extra sized specimens of a few varieties, with 5 tiers and upwards, 7/6, 10/6 & 12/6 each.

Pears, (Prices)—continued.

Fan-trained Trees, 2/6, 3/6 & 5/- each; Extra sized specimens of a few varieties, 7/6 each.

Cordons, Single Horizontal 1/6, 2/- & 2/6 each; Double Horizontal, 1/6, 2/6 to 3/6 each; Diagonal or Oblique, 1/6 to 2/6 each.

NEW VARIETY.

SANTA CLAUS, A.M., R.H.S., a splendid variety for use at the Christmas Season; the fruits are large reaching 8 to 10 ounces in weight, of splendid flavour and free from grit at the core, it can be highly recommended as a first-class acquisition.

MAIDENS only, 5/- each.

General Collection.

The letters after the name indicate the use of the fruit: thus T indicates dessert, K culinary. The figures indicate the month or months during which the fruit is in season: thus 9-11 indicates Sept. to Nov.

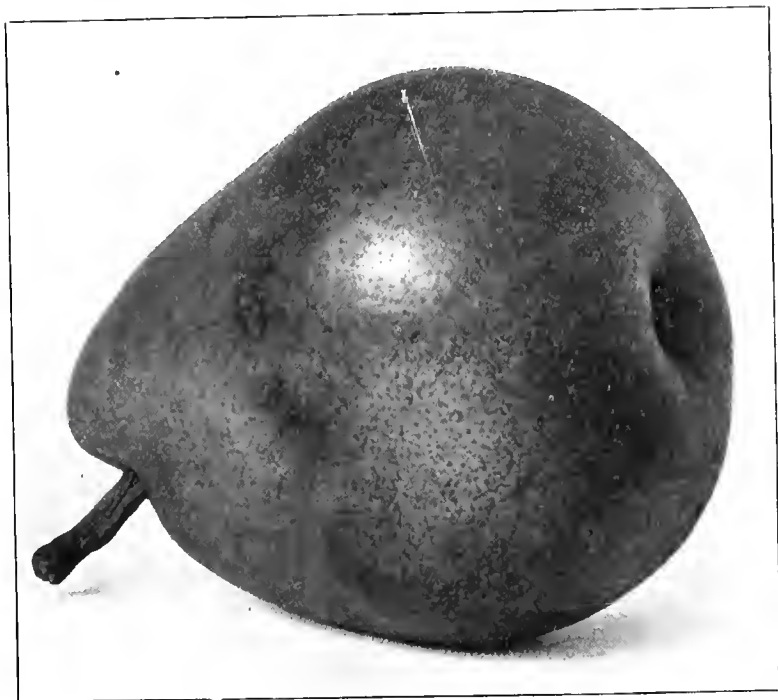
- No.
 505 **Bergamot, Gansels**, T. (10-12), medium, roundish; deliciously aromatic, sweet, rich buttery flesh, pleasant musk flavour.
 507 — **d'Esperen**, T. (1-4), medium size, rich, juicy, sugary and melting; delicately perfumed, prolific; requires a wall in cool soils.
 510 **Beurre Bachelier**, T. (12), large and irregular; flesh buttery, aromatic, and juicy; excellent bearer; very hardy.
 511 — **Bosc**, T. (10-11), a large shapely yellow Pear covered with cinnamon-russet; in warm soils buttery and richly flavoured; in cool soils crisp and juicy; heavy cropper.
 514 — **Clairgeau**, T. (11-12), large, beautiful elegantly curved fruit, of rich lemon colour; flesh crisp, sweet and juicy, with the flavour of *Seckle*, strong grower.
 515 — **de Capiamont**, T. (10), a medium blunt Pear, with pure white sweet, buttery, melting flesh, of luscious flavour; an abundant bearer, even in the far North.
 516 — **Brown**, (*syn. Beurre de Roi*) T. (10), large oblong, green, covered with thin russet; flesh tender, melting and buttery, with a strong brisk, musky flavour, hardy and prolific.
 518 — **d'Amanlis**, T. (9-10), large and blunt, tender and melting, rich, sweet, delicately perfumed juice, free grower, prolific.
 522 — **Diel**, T. (10-11), large, very tender and melting, with rich, delicious flavour. Hardy, vigorous, and free.

Pears—continued.

- 523 **Beurre Giffard**, T. (8), medium, plump, very juicy, highly aromatic vinous flavour, free.
- 524 — **Easter**, T. (1-3), large and blunt; flesh melting, buttery, and juicy, rich flavour; likes a rich well drained soil.
- 527 — **Fonqueray**, T. (10-11), large handsome pale green, sweet and juicy; hardy grower, heavy cropper.
- 525 — **Hardy**, T. (10), large, pyramidal form, very handsome; flesh sweet, melting and juicy, with a delightful rose-water aroma, strong grower.
- 530 — **Superfin**, T. (10), medium, nearly covered with cinnamon-russet; flesh buttery and melting, brisk, sweet, deliciously perfumed juice; one of the most beautiful Pears, small grower.
- 534 **Bon Chretien (Williams')** T. (8-9), large, flesh tender and melting, of a rich sweet flavour and strong musky aroma; medium grower, a general favourite.
- 543 **Catillac** K. (12-4), very large, round, flesh white and crisp; one of the best baking and stewing Pears, free grower, and a good bearer.
- 542 **Charles Ernest**, T. (10-11), large size, pyriform shape; skin yellow with small dark spots around the eye; flesh juicy and melting; will no doubt prove a valuable late Pear.
- 544 **Clapp's Favourite**, T. (8-9), large, handsome, greenish-yellow striped bright red; flesh crisp, rich and buttery; delicious, does not keep.
- 546 **Citron des Carmes**, T. (8), small, pale yellow, juicy and melting; pleasant, sweet refreshing flavour.
- 552 **Conference**, T. (11), fruit large, pyriform, skin dark green and russet; flesh salmon coloured, melting, juicy and rich; very prolific, hardy.
- 547 **Conseiller de la Cour**, T. (11-12), large, of handsome form; melting, richly flavoured aromatic juice: prolific.
- 548 **Colmar D'Ete**, T. (9-10), small, roundish, remarkably sweet and rich, with a grateful aroma; most prolific.
- 549 **Comte de Lamy**, T. (10-11), medium, flesh deliciously buttery and melting; sweet highly flavoured juice; the best of its season; hardy and prolific, free grower.
- 553 **Doyenne Boussoch**, (9-10), large, lemon-yellow skin, marked with russet dots; flesh melting and juicy, brisk flavour; vigorous, free and prolific.
- 554 — **d'Ete**, T. (7), small but remarkably handsome; clear lemon colour; the best very early Pear.
- 555 — **du Comice**, T. (11-12), large and handsome; flesh very tender, buttery and melting, sweet, rich juicy, and of surpassing flavour; hardy, excellent cropper, medium grower. (*See illustration*).
- 557 **Dr. Jules Guyot**, T. (9), large after the style of *Williams' Bon Chretien*, very handsome, a grand cropper, but does not keep.

Pears—continued.

- No. 558 **Duchesse d'Angouleme**, T. (10-11), very large, buttery and melting; exquisite flavour when properly ripened; vigorous grower and profuse bearer.
- 559 **Durondeau**, T. (10-11), large and handsome, shining crimson on the sunny side, cinnamon-russet on the other; tender, melting, juicy, delicious flavour, medium grower, fine for market.
- 566 **Early Crawford**, T. (8), the earliest Scotch Pear, small, pale-yellow; flesh rich and buttery, hardy and productive.



Photo]

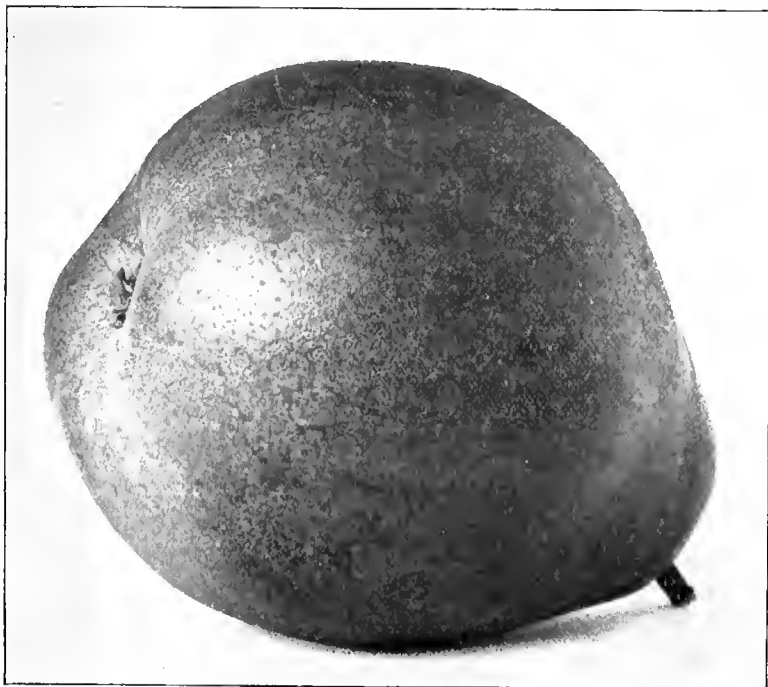
"DOYENNE DU COMICE."

[Clibrans

- 568 **Emile d'Heyst**, T. (10-11), fairly large, bright lemon yellow; flesh buttery, and melting, rich sweet juice, perfumed like rose-water, strong grower and free bearer.
- 575 **Fertility**, T. (10), medium, covered bright cinnamon-russet; flesh crisp, sweet and moderately juicy, refreshing aroma; strong grower, constant and prolific bearer; good for market.
- 580 **Fondante d'Automne**, T. (10), a large lemon coloured, with very tender melting juicy aromatic flesh; upright grower, free bearer.

Pears—continued.

- (No. 587) **General Wauchope**, A.M., R.H.S., T. (12), *Ne plus Meuris* × *Duchess d'Angoulême*, a first-class dessert Pear of medium size; skin, pale-green, covered with minute brown dots, and more or less suffused with russet; flesh soft and melting, entirely free from grittiness, excellent flavour. Maidens, 1/- each; 2-year trees 1/6 each; Pyramids 2/6 each.
- 588 **Glou Morceau**, T. (12-1), large and irregular, greenish-yellow; flesh tender, smooth, buttery and luscious; good grower and free bearer. (*See illustration*).



Photo]

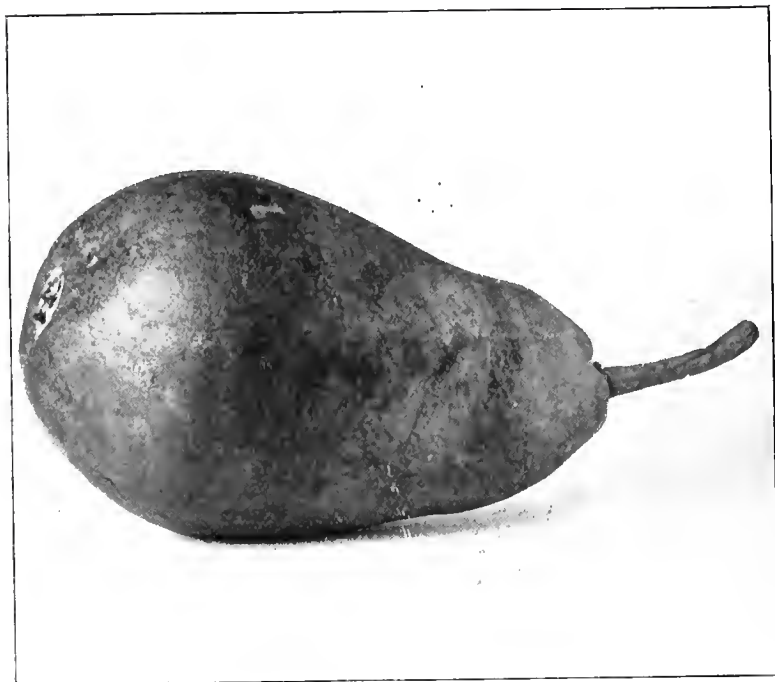
"GLOU MORCEAU."

[Clibrans.

- 588a **Gratioli of Jersey**, T. (10), medium size, juicy, very sweet, highly flavoured.
- 589 **Gris-de-Chin**, T. (12-1), a variety of Belgium origin that has been cultivated in that country for some years; fruit of medium size with brownish skin almost covered with russet; flesh very juicy, melting, and of good flavour, free bearer; an excellent dessert variety. Maidens, 1/- each; 2-year trees 1/6 each. Pyramids 2/6 each.
- 590 **Grosse Calebasse or Van Marum**, K. (10-11), very large, oblong, brown melting Pear, juicy and sweet, excellent for stewing before it becomes ripe; a good cropper.

Pears—continued.

- No.
591 **Hazel (Hessle)**, T. (10), under medium size, greenish yellow, flesh tender, sweet aromatic juice; hardy and an abundant bearer; succeeds almost everywhere.
- 595 **Jargonelle**, T. (8), one of the best known dessert Pears; against a wall succeeds almost everywhere.
- 597 **Jean de Witte**, T. (1-3), medium size, melting and of excellent flavour, good habit and free bearer.



Photo]

"MARIE LOUISE."

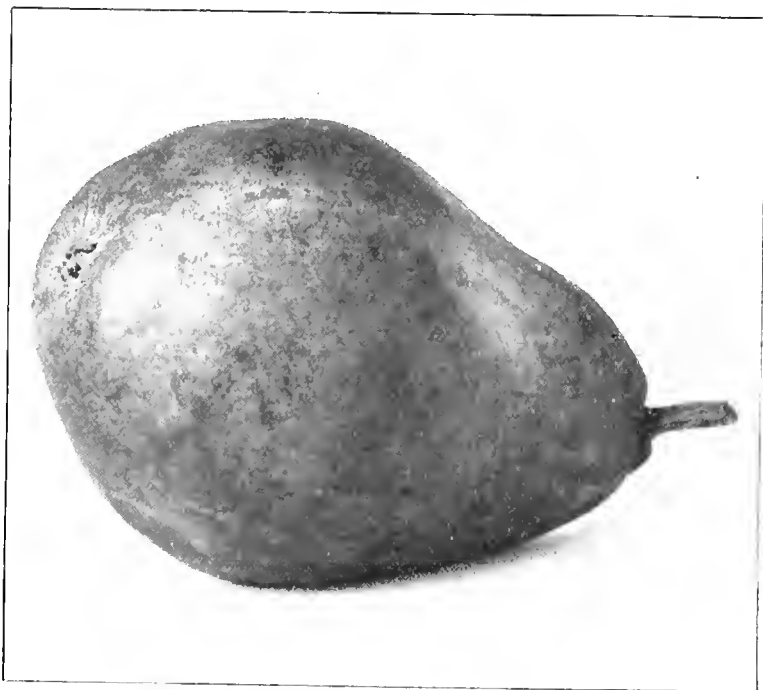
[Clibrans.

- 596 **Josephine de Malines**, T. (1-5), a delicious medium-sized yellow Pear of grand quality, sweet richly flavoured vinous juice, and a decided rose-water aroma; hardy, free grower.
- 599 **Le Lectier**, T. (1-3), medium size, flesh, melting, juicy and highly perfumed; erect, shapely and vigorous grower; heavy and regular bearer.
- 603 **Louise Bonne of Jersey**, T. (10), medium, yellow with a crimson cheek; flesh buttery and melting, with a rich, brisk, sugary, vinous flavour; compact grower.

Pears—continued.

No.

- 612 **Marguerite Marrillat**, T. (8-9), fruit resembling *Bon Chretien*, but larger in size, rich flavour and luscious, melting and juicy, good cropper.
- 616 **Marie Benoist**, T. (1-2), one of the best of the late sorts, russet-brown, of rich flavour; very large.
- 615 **Marie Louise**, T. (10-11), large green, ripening to yellow; flesh delicate and buttery, rich sugary vinous flavour; excellent but an uncertain bearer. (*See illustration page 54*).



Photo]

"PITMASTON DUCHESS."

[Clibrans.

- 614 **Marie d'Uccle**, T. (10-11), large, shapely lemon-yellow, covered with russet; flesh rich, buttery and melting; a grand Pear.
- 623 **Passe Colmar**, T. (11-12), fruit of medium size, very juicy, sweet and melting; an excellent variety for Winter use.
- 624 **Pitmaston Duchess**, T. (11-12), large pale-lemon, thickly patched with russet; flesh tender and melting, juicy and rich, vinous flavour delicate perfume; handsome and free; strong grower. (*See illustration*).

Pears—continued.

- No. 635 **Seckle**, T. (10), small yellowish-brown with a red cheek; flesh buttery and melting, very juicy; in the opinion of many the most exquisitely flavoured Pear in cultivation.
- 638 **Souvenir du Congres**, T. (8-9), closely resembles *Williams' Bon Chretien*, but richer in flavour and a more constant bearer.
- 641 **Thompson**, T. (10-11), a short medium sized Pear of a pale lemon colour, coated with cinnamon-russet; buttery and melting, rich sugary juice, attractive aroma; sure and prolific bearer.
- 651 **Uvedale's St. Germain**, K. (1-4), very large, long dark green; excellent stewing Pear, sweet and well flavoured.
- 652 **Vicar of Winkfield**, K. (11-1), very large and prolific, excellent stewing Pear, with pleasant musky aroma.
- 655 **Windsor**, large, pyriform in shape, melting, juicy and sweet, possessing a slight aroma; a grand variety.
- 654 **Winter Nelis**, T. (11-12), medium, roundish; fine grained and melting; rich flavour with a pleasant refreshing aroma; hardy and prolific; small grower.
- 660 **Winter Orange**, K. (2-3), rich russet-brown, of large size, remains in good condition until April or May. A splendid cooker and possesses a delicious flavour.
- 670 **Zepherin Gregoire**, T. (12-1), of medium size, melting, buttery and juicy, rich and highly perfumed, prolific.

PLUMS, including DAMSONS.

Plum Trees rejoice in abundance of fresh air and plenty of light. When grown in the shade of other trees they are as a rule indifferent bearers. In a low-lying damp locality the bloom is liable to drop before setting. To be remunerative they should be sheltered from the cutting winds of Spring. When this cannot be done in any other way, a semi-hedge of Damsons will be found invaluable for the protection of the tender sort.

As the Plum is a shallow rooted tree it can be cultivated with success in many soils not sufficiently deep for Apples and Pears. The Gages are all fond of lime, and where that is not already present in the soil 4 to 6 lbs. of old lime mortar rubbish, &c., to the sq. yard, should be dug in previous to planting. This treatment will also be found of great value for such varieties as Sultan, The Czar, Jeffersons, Gisborne's, Magnum Bonum, and even such an accommodating Plum as Victoria. In preparing the ground for Plums it is a mistake to add any farm yard manure, as whatever can be spared for this purpose will be much more effective as a top dressing later on. To plant in a rich soil is to lay the foundation for unfruitfulness. Light sandy soils however should receive a dressing of Kainit in the early Autumn at the rate of 2oz. to the square yard, and this should be repeated every second or third year.

Planting is best done in November, but in most cases it may without serious detriment be deferred till the Spring. Immediately after planting a mulch of manure is advisable, particularly on sandy and on very shallow soils, as the roots at all times are liable to suffer from drought.

Plums and Damsons—continued.

As Plum Trees in good condition are naturally expected to carry very heavy crops they must be fed in proportion to expectations. A mulching of farmyard manure is always serviceable unless the soil shows signs of becoming sour. During the Winter a dressing of superphosphate of lime, well mixed with burnt garden refuse, should be applied at the rate of 1 oz. of the superphosphate to the square yard and left on the surface. This dressing should be repeated the Winter following a heavy crop. In the month of March every year, 10z. of sulphate of ammonia to the square yard should be applied to fruiting trees as far out as the branches extend, and lightly raked in.

Standards and Half-Standards, 1/6, 2/6 & 3/6 each; 12/-, 18/-, 24/-, 30/-, and 36/- per doz.

Pyramids, 12/-, 18/-, 24/-, 30/-, and 42/- doz.

Yearlings and Maidens, 9d. each; 7/6 per doz.

Dwarf Fan-trained, Trees, 2/6, 3/6, and 5/- each.

The figures in brackets after the name, give the month or months during which the variety is in season.

- No
716 **Archduke**, T.K. (10), purple, large oval fruit, good for dessert, kitchen or exhibition; hardy and prolific; a valuable late variety.
- 723 **Belgium Purple**, T.K. (8), dark purplish-red, with a fine bloom, juicy, sweet and rich, compact grower, free bearer, valuable for cooking, and a first-rate table fruit.
- 722 **Belle de Louvain**, K. (9), very large, fine fruit, flesh firm, juicy, of rich flavour; strong grower and free bearer.
- 724 **Coe's Golden Drop**, T.K. (9-10), yellow with dark red spots, juicy, rich and delicious; hangs late and keeps well; slender grower.
- 725 **Cox's Emperor** or **Denbigh Seedling**, T.K. (9), bright dark red with yellow flesh; a good bearer and strong grower.
- 727 **Cheshire Damson**, (*syn. The Prune, Shropshire*), K. (9), roundish oval, a fine bearer and a good healthy grower.
- 728 **Denniston's Superb Gage**, T. (8), large, round, yellowish-green, juicy and rich, with a strong "Gage" flavour; a delicious Plum of accommodating habits; free and a constant bearer.
- 730 **Diamond**, K. (9), large, oval, purplish-black; flesh firm with a brisk agreeable flavour; one of the best Plums for cooking and preserving.
- 738 **Early Rivers**, K. prodigious bearer, oval, purple, medium size; the earliest market Plum; perhaps the best flavoured of all Plums when cooked.
- 739 **Early Transparent Gage**, T.K. (8), medium, round, streaked red; one of the richest and most delicious; the finest early dessert Plum. Strong but close grower.
- 750 **Fairleigh Prolific Damson**, (*syn. Kent Cluster or Crittenden*), K. (9), roundish oval, very prolific; true Damson flavour.

Plums and Damsons—continued

- No.
756 **Gage, Green** T. (9), one of the best for dessert; rich and luscious.
- 755 **Gage, Transparent**, T. (9), larger than a Green Gage; greenish-yellow marbled red; skin almost transparent; flesh firm, very juicy, with luscious, honied sweetness.
- 757 **Guthrie's late Green**, T. (10), large, yellow clouded green; flesh firm, not very juicy but rich and sugary, a delicious dessert Plum, hardy and prolific.
- 759 **Golden Transparent Gage**, T. (10), fruit large, bright golden yellow when ripe, a delicious late Plum, ripening in October. Should not be pruned for the first 3 or 4 years.
- 762 **Grand Duke**, T.K. (10), very large, oval, purplish-black, rich flavour; best late Plum for cooking.
- 767 **Jefferson's**, T. (9), yellow, spotted red, rich, juicy; one of the largest and finest dessert Plums in cultivation; compact grower.
- 771 **Kirke's**, T. (9), rich flavour, dark purple, with a fine dense bloom; a grand Plum.
- 774 **King of the Damsons**, K. (9), early immense bearer, sweet, juicy.
- 776 **Magnum Bonum, Red**, K. (9), oval, large, deep red, with a blue bloom.
- 777 **Magnum Bonum, White**, K. (9), large preserving variety; good for market.
- 780 **Monarch**, T.K. (9), purplish-black, large, roundish-oval, excellent quality; strong grower, abundant bearer, not liable to crack in wet weather.
- 785 **Oullin's Golden Gage**, T. (8), large greenish-yellow, handsome and deliciously flavoured; requires a firm soil.
- 786 **Orleans, Old**, T.K. (8), medium, dark purple, sweet and richly flavoured.
- 787 **Orleans, Early**, T.K. (8), round, purplish-red, early; a useful market sort, but of little value in a wet district.
- 789 **Pond's Seedling (Fonthill)**, K. (9), enormously large, oval, bright red, briskly flavoured; strong, compact grower, a great bearer.
- 788 **Prince Englebert**, T.K. (9), very large, oval, deep purple, delicious; hangs late.
- 795 **Reine Claude de Bavy**, T. (10), a large variety of Green Gage, exquisitely flavoured; the latest of its class; free, hardy and good cropper, but requires a good climate to ripen well.
- 799 **The Czar**, T.K. (8), very large, dark purple red, rich and good; abundant bearer; strong upright grower, a grand market Plum, not liable to crack.

Plums and Damsons—continued.

- No. 802 **The Langley**, (11), F.C.C., R.H.S., *Farleigh Prolific Damson* × *Plum Black Orleans*, the former being the seed parent, an immense cropper the branches being literally borne down by the weight of fruit, which is of good size, purple in colour, and of excellent flavour. In season during November, when hardy stone fruits are scarce. Maidens 1/- and 1/6 each; Two year old Trees 1/6 each.
- 797 **Victoria (Denyer's)** T.K. (8-9), oval, bright red, one of the most prolific and best in cultivation; very accommodating as regards soil and climate, medium grower, of spreading habit.

QUINCE.

Fruit of a rich golden-yellow, with a powerful but attractive odour. When used with other fruits in cooking, it imparts a delicious flavour. Quince marmalade has a great reputation abroad, and epicures consider the flavour of Quince jelly to be unrivalled.

Standards and*Pyramids, 1/-, 1/6 and 2/6 each.

- 834 **Champion**, an American variety, producing apple-shaped fruit; a very strong and vigorous grower.
- 835 **Grosse van Angerr**, fruit produced with the greatest of freedom, a good grower with a strong constitution. Pyramids only.
- 837 **Pear-shaped**, one of the best varieties for main crop purposes, remarkably prolific. Pyramids only.
- 836 **Portugal**, very good and distinct, with large downy leaves; fruit large and fine; tree handsome and ornamental.
- 839 **Reas Mammoth**, a seedling from *Orange Quince*, larger fruit and a stronger grower, prolific. Pyramids only.

RASPBERRIES.

Raspberries will grow on almost any soil, provided it be sufficiently cool and moist. At the same time it must not be forgotten that they are injuriously affected by stagnant water. Strong clay soils are generally supposed to suit them best, but they grow equally well on deep alluvial sand, on peaty soils, provided they be sufficiently well drained, and indeed on almost any soil that is of sufficient depth and adequately supplied with humus. Clay soils intended for this crop are benefitted by the addition of farmyard manure in a fairly fresh form, leaf mould, or spent hot-bed manure. Burnt soil is also of value in improving the drainage of the soil and in keeping the land sweet. Where such soil is in poor condition, rape dust should be employed along with the farmyard manure at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. to the square yard. A mixture of equal parts of superphosphate of lime and fine bone meal as a rule greatly improves the fruitfulness of the canes, and should be added to the soil at the rate of about 2 ounces to the square yard, and raked in before the canes are planted. Sandy or gravelly soils if not well supplied with humus through previous treatment, should have plenty of leaf-mould or spent hot-bed manure added to them so as to make them cooler and increase their power of retaining moisture.

Raspberries—*continued.*

Planting is best carried out as soon as possible after the leaves have fallen. On a shallow or very heavy soil, planting should be done on the surface, the roots being covered by a slight mound. The canes should be staked as soon as planted, as the wind is liable to loosen the roots. The pruning of newly planted canes should be deferred till February, and its extent will depend upon the vigour of the cane and the amount of root it possesses. In the case of defective roots and of thin growth, it should be cut down to within a few inches of the ground. Where roots are abundant and the growth vigorous, 2 to 3 feet might occasionally be left.

Any disturbances in the soil among Raspberries should take place as early in the year as possible. The annual surface roots, which are but thinly covered with soil, begin to grow as a rule in the beginning of March, and the less they are disturbed the stronger and better will the canes be.

Purchaser's selection, 2/6 and 3/6 per doz.; 15/- and 20/- per 100, excepting those priced. Our Selection, 1/6, & 2/- per doz., 8/-, 10/- and 12/6 per 100.

- No. 2 **Antwerp Yellow**, pale yellow, large, conical, juicy and well flavoured; hardy and free; useful for dessert and j. lics.
- 4 **Baumforth's Seedling**, rich dark crimson; large and of excellent flavour; canes vigorous and productive, with dark green foliage; one of the best.
- 6 **Carter's Prolific**, deep red, large and firm fleshed; hardy and exceedingly prolific.
- 5 **Cumberland Blackcap**, a true black Raspberry of large size and excellent flavour; delicious for dessert and superb for cooking; vigorous grower and abundant bearer. 6d. each, 4/6 per doz.
- 7 **Excelsior**, fruits of large size, splendid flavour; entirely free from mite, good grower, abundant bearer. 6d. each, 4/6 per doz.
- 10 **Golden Queen**, golden-yellow; large and of good flavour; hardy and productive.
- 12 **Hornet**, rich crimson; large firm-fleshed fruit of excellent flavour, produced in fine showy trusses; a good grower and great bearer.
- 13 **Keighley Queen**, rich deep red; an improvement on *Carter's Prolific*, considerably earlier and possessing a peculiarly sweet flavour; stout grower and abundant bearer.
- 9 **Northumberland Fillbasket**, crimson red; large, firm and well flavoured, strong grower and abundant bearer; a popular variety in the North.
- 17 **November Abundance**, A.M., R.H.S., a new Autumn-bearing variety, raised by crossing an American variety with *Superlative*. The fruits are large, deep red in colour, of excellent flavour, in season during the latter part of October and the beginning of November; vigorous, heavy cropper. 6d. each, 4/6 per doz.
- 16 **October Yellow**, pale to deep yellow; of medium size, tender, sweet, and juicy; a most abundant Autumn bearer.

Raspberries—continued.

- No. 18 **October Red**, bright red; large, firm, and briskly flavoured; bears abundantly in the Autumn, the fruit spikes being frequently 12 to 18 inches long.
- 20 **Penwill's Champion**, A.M., R.H.S. A new heavy cropping variety producing fruit continuously over a period of two months: large, of a rich bright red colour, excellent flavour and firm substance, well adapted for travelling and market purposes; strong grower. 6d. each, 5/- per doz.
- 23 **Queen of England**, a new variety that has already met with great favour. The fruits are of good size and colour, possessed of a pleasant flavour; vigorous and productive. 9d. each, 6/- per doz.
- 27 **Semper Fidelis**, bright deep red; large and firm fleshed; perhaps the best of all for preserving.
- 32 **Steel's Victoria**, large, red, handsome, and of superior quality and flavour; a free grower and heavy continuous cropper.
- 28 **Superlative**, a splendid dessert fruit, large and conical, of a rich deep red colour; flavour sweet and full; one of the best growers and heaviest croppers.
- 34 **Taylor's Seedling**, a strong vigorous grower and prolific cropper, berries deep red, large and round; flesh firm, stands packing well; a grand sort for market.
- 35 **The Guinea**, a grand new yellow seedling from *Superlative*, with the same foliage and vigorous growth of the parent; fruit large and handsome, with a brisk pleasant flavour. 6d. each, 4/6 doz.

STRAWBERRY-RASPBERRY

(SO CALLED).

A misleading description given to the fruits of *Rubus palmatus*, better known perhaps under the name of *Rubus sorbifolius*. These fruits are somewhat like a raspberry in appearance, but larger and much longer. They are of a bright shining crimson colour, and look as if they were made of tiny brilliantly coloured beads. They are extremely beautiful, surpassing in that respect every other small fruit, but have practically no flavour. The plants themselves form compact little bushes about 1½ ft. high, with compound leaves, and bear abundantly in August and September.

In pots, 9d. each; 6/- per doz.

WALNUTS.Common (*Juglans regia*).....Standards, 2/6 and 3/6 each.**JAPANESE WINEBERRY.**

Rubus phœnicolasius argenteus.—This is of vigorous growth and has great merits, both as an ornamental plant and for its fruit, which ripens in succession to other Raspberries and before Blackberries. The fruit has a peculiar character of its own, and grows in a husk and is borne in dense clusters. It is of a bright scarlet colour, very sweet and juicy, and much esteemed for preserving. Each berry is enveloped by the large calyx, forming a sort of "burr," which is covered with purplish-red hairs, as are also the stems, giving the plant a most unique and beautiful appearance. 1/- each; 9/- per doz.

We strongly recommend

STRAWBERRY plants in small pots. The slightly increased cost is more than compensated for by their greater rapidity in becoming established, and producing a much earlier crop.



Special full list of Strawberries free on request.

STRAWBERRIES.

CHOICE NEW AND RECENT VARIETIES.

NEW EARLY VARIETY:

75 "KENTISH FAVOURITE."

AWARD OF MERIT, R.H.S., June, 1907.

A new early variety, producing a heavy crop of large wedge-shaped fruit. The plant is of sturdy compact habit, hardy constitution and unaffected by mildew. The fruit is bright scarlet when ripe, somewhat flat, of three-cornered shape, frequently $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. across. The flavour is excellent. This variety is being largely planted by market growers; it has also proved a good forcing Strawberry.

Strong Open Ground Runners, 1/6 doz.; 8/6 100.

In small pots, 2/6 doz.; 16/- 100.

NEW SECOND EARLY VARIETY:

10 "BEDFORD CHAMPION."


AWARD OF MERIT, R.H.S., 1905.

Raiser's description, abridged.—The largest Strawberry in commerce, the fruit is often 2 oz. in weight, with 6 in. circumference; skin, bright scarlet, the flesh being white, fruit broadly conical, sweet and luscious in flavour, borne on enormous trusses of great size and vigour; dark green leathery leaves. The distinct and vigorous character of this variety stamp it as being a Strawberry that will grow anywhere, and if for size only, will be a notable addition to the list of best varieties.—After careful testing through several seasons, it has proved itself to be a good forcing variety.

Strong Open Ground Runners, 1/- doz.; 5/- 100

In small pots, 2/6 doz.; 15/- 100

Strawberries—continued.

 *Send for our List of Strawberries. Free.*

NEW MAIN-CROP VARIETY.**"LAXTON'S CROPPER."**

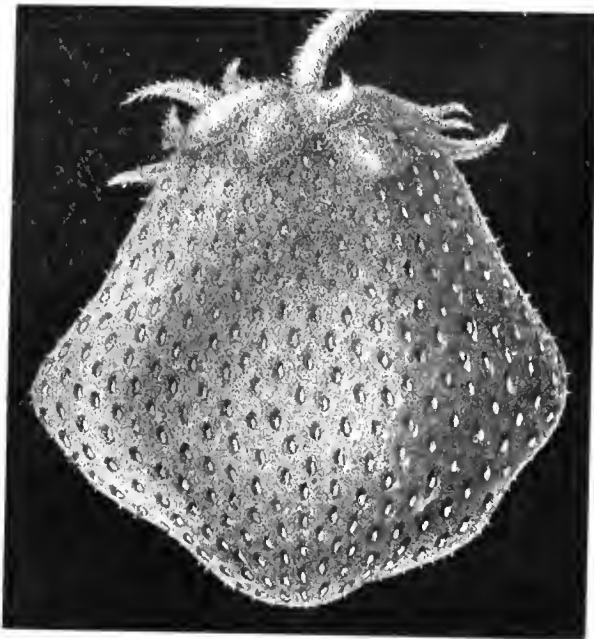
Raiser's description, abridged.—Best described as a much improved *Fillbasket*, possessing the heavy cropping qualities of that variety, though of larger size, of better colour and flavour. The fruits are of a rich crimson colour, bluntly conical in shape, with white solid flesh; firm, medium in size, of luscious flavour, good grower, strong constitution, and a good forceer.

Strong Open Ground Runners, 6/- doz.; 30/- 100.
In small pots, 8/- doz.; 40/- 100.

NEW SECOND EARLY VARIETY.**"LAXTON'S RELIANCE."**

Raiser's description, abridged.—The result of a cross between *Vicomtesse II. de Thury* and a selected seedling: a variety of heavy cropping qualities; the fruits are of large size, rich flavour, bright scarlet in colour, conically wedge shape, firm and solid. A variety that may be expected to do well on any soil.

Strong Open Ground Runners, 6/- doz.; 30/- 100.
In small pots, 8/- doz.; 40/- 100.



'Laxton's Reward.'

Strawberries—continued.*Send for our List of Strawberries, Free.***NEW MID-SEASON VARIETY:****82A "LAXTON'S REWARD."**

AWARD OF MERIT, R.H.S., 1904.

Raiser's description, abridged.—The result of crossing *Royal Sovereign* and *British Queen*. The fruit is very large, wedge-shaped, and the quality excellent; richest *Queen*-like flavour; flesh, red throughout, skin brilliant glowing crimson; the fruit is very firm and will bear handling; plant vigorous, fruit produced in large trusses, very similar to *Royal Sovereign*. Even in size, with but few small fruits, handsome appearance, and heavy cropper, is one of the best main-crop Strawberries ever placed in commerce. (*See illustration.*)

Strong Open Ground Runners, 2/- doz.; 10/- 100.

In small pots, 4/- doz.; 20/- 100.

NEW MAIN-CROP VARIETY:**139 "THE BEDFORD."**

Raiser's description, abridged.—A mid-season fruit of exceptional merit: one of the best main-crops yet sent out: a cross between *Dr. Hogg* and *Sir Charles Napier*, it combines the rich flavour of the former with the colour of the latter, but is a much more vigorous grower than either. In shape it is bluntly conical; in colour, a very bright shade of scarlet; the flesh is white and solid, a *very heavy* cropper and a strong vigorous grower. The flavour is most delicious, rich and luscious, with a beautiful aroma. The season for ripening is about the same time as *Sir J. Paxton*, or rather later. For a main-crop, where quality and quantity is a desideratum, this variety can be strongly recommended.

Open Ground Runners, 1/- doz.; 5/- 100.

In small pots, 2/6 doz.; 15/- 100.


NEW LATE VARIETY:**87 "LAXTON'S PROGRESS."**

Raiser's description, abridged.—The result of a cross between *British Queen* and *Latest of All*. The fruits, of rich flavour, are of large size, wedge-shape, and produced in large clusters, an excellent grower, succeeding well on most soils. It possesses the three essentials of a first class late variety, viz.—good flavour, free cropper, and strong constitution. It ripens about the same time as *Eleanor* and *Waterloo*.

Open Ground Runners, 4/- doz.; 20/- 100.

In small pots, 5/- doz.; 30/- 100.

Strawberries—continued.

 **Send for our List of Strawberries, Free.**

NEW LATE VARIETY:

S: A **"LAXTON'S LATEST."**

AWARD OF MERIT, R.H.S., 1904.

Raiser's description, abridged.—Without exception, the very latest Strawberry to ripen its fruit, and is at least a week later than *Waterloo* and other lates. Raised from a cross between *Lates of All* and a very fine late seedling, but is entirely distinct. The fruit is *very large*, conically wedge-shaped, very firm flesh, and exceedingly rich and luscious in flavour. The colour is a deep rich crimson throughout—not so dark as *Waterloo*—with a beautiful shining skin, giving it a very taking appearance. The foliage is thick and leathery, and the habit robust and strong; altogether a great improvement in *lates* and likely to remain so for some years to come. We believe this will also make a fine market Strawberry.

Open Ground Runners, 1/- doz.; 5/- 100.

In small pots, 2/6 doz.; 15/- 100.

NEW LATE VARIETY:

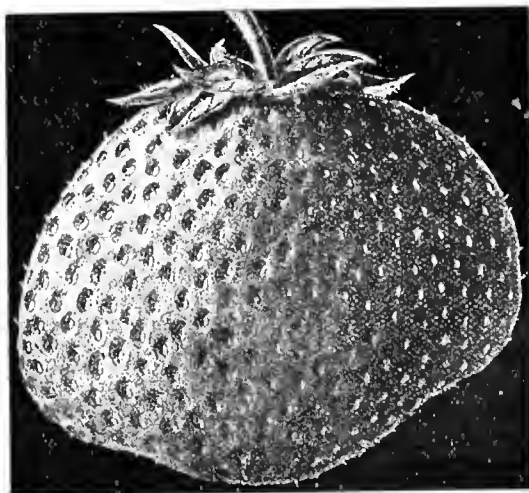
138 **"THE ALAKE."**

AWARD OF MERIT, R.H.S., 1904.

The result of a cross between *Frogmore Late Pine* and *Veitch's Perfection*. Large bright scarlet fruit of wedge-shaped form, highly perfumed flesh, juicy, pleasant flavour, vigorous grower, and good cropper.

Open Ground Runners, 1/- doz.; 5/- 100.

In small pots, 2/6 doz.; 15/- 100.



Givon's Late Prolific

Strawberries—continued.*Send for our List of Strawberries, Free.***FIRST-CLASS LATE VARIETY:****59 "GIVON'S LATE PROLIFIC."***Waterloo × Latest of All.*

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE, R.H.S.

A first-class late variety. Fruit large, wedge-shaped, dark crimson, with bright red flesh; firm, and of rich flavour. Our experience of this variety, and that of other growers, proves it to be of the greatest value as a free-bearing late sort. We have every confidence in recommending this as a first-class late fruiting Strawberry.

Specially recommended by the R.H.S. as being the "best late Strawberry."

Open Ground Runners, 1/- doz.; 5/- 100.

In 2½ in. pots, 2/- doz.; 15/- 100.

LARGE-FRUITED PERPETUAL STRAWBERRIES.

The flower stems of these varieties are produced in succession from May till the advent of the Winter frosts, and up to the very last carry an abundance of large, handsome, well-finished fruit.

PRICE.—Strong prepared Runners from Ground, 1/- doz.; 5/- 100.

Runners in pots, 2/- doz.; 15/- 100, except where priced.

- No.
122 **ST. ANTOINE DE PADOUE**, A.M., R.H.S. This is said to be a great improvement on *St. Joseph*, one of its parents. The fruit is much larger, of better flavour, and the plant a stronger grower, whilst being equally perpetual. It will, no doubt, become a standard variety and greatly in demand.
- 80 **La Productive**, a new variety of French introduction, said to be of stronger growth and withstanding drought better than *St. Joseph*, producing heavy crops from Spring until Autumn; fruit conical, bright red skin, rosy flesh, excellent quality.
- 85 **Laxton's "Perpetual"** deep red wedge-shaped fruit, sweet and aromatic; dwarf and compact habit; a true perpetual, blooming and fruiting from June to November. Open ground Runners 6/- doz., 30/- per 100. In pots 8/- doz., 40/- per 100.
- 90 **Louis Gauthier**, palest pink, almost white, large, sweet flavour; heavy cropper; forces well.
- 123 **St. Joseph**, A.M., R.H.S. The best known of the series. The flower stems are produced in succession from May till cut down by the frost, and up to the very last carry an abundance of fruit of good size, dark red in colour, solid, firm, very juicy and of first-rate quality; a splendid introduction.

Strawberries—continued.**General Collection.**

FULL LIST OF VARIETIES, FREE ON REQUEST.

PREPARED RUNNERS FROM GROUND.—Purchasers' selection of any not priced, 3/6 per 100; our selection, 3/- per 100; 500 in 10 varieties, our selection, 12/6; 1,000 in 20 varieties, 25/-

RUNNERS IN POTS.—In 2½ in. pots at an extra charge of 10/- per 100 on the price of runners from ground.

PLANTS FOR FORCING.—The best of all varieties for forcing is "Royal Sovereign." We can supply strong established plants, in 5 in. pots, at 4/-, 5/- and 6/- per doz.

SPECIAL CHEAP COLLECTIONS FOR TRIAL PURPOSES.—We offer a collection of 100 plants in 20 varieties for 6/- or 100 in 30 varieties for 7/-

Varieties specially recommended by the R.H.S.

Prices stated are for strong, well-rooted Runners.

- 59 Givon's Late Prolific, *see opposite page.*
- 98 Noble, (E), large, vinous flavour, shining crimson, hardy, vigorous, and prolific, equally good on strong or light soils. 3/6 per 100.
- 111 President, (M), crimson, firm, good cropper of superior flavour, forces well; specially recommended by the R.H.S. as "one of the best." 3/6 per 100.
- 121 Royal Sovereign, (E), a grand variety; fruit very large, conical in shape, bright scarlet; flesh firm and white, flavour rich and vinous; very prolific, hardy and vigorous, specially recommended by the R.H.S. as "the best early variety." This variety is also the best of all for forcing. 1st. C.C. 3/6 per 100.
- 130 Sir Joseph Paxton, (E), handsome variety, great cropper, forces well; specially recommended by the R.H.S. "for market purposes." 3/6 per 100.

MISCELLANEOUS ROOTS.**ARTICHOKES.**Chinese. *See page 69.*

Globe (Strong plants). 6/- and 9/- per doz.

Jerusalem, 2/6 per peck of 14lbs.

— White Skinned, tubers whiter and more regularly formed than the old variety 2/6 per peck of 14lbs.

ASPARAGUS.

Planting 3/6 to 5/- per 100.

Strong Planting 7/6 and 10/6 "

Extra strong for forcing 20/- "

Miscellaneous Roots—continued.**RHUBARB.**

The Rhubarb roots we send out are all clumps, and not single crowns; they are therefore fit for forcing or pulling the first year after planting.

6d., 9d. and 1/- each; 5/-, 6/- and 9/- per doz.

Extra sized roots for forcing, 12/- per doz.

No.

- 3 **Champagne** (*Haweke's*), early, deep red, very tender, excellent for forcing and outside culture. 1st C.C.
- 5 **Champion** (*Darw*) (*New*), F.C.C., R.H.S., stalks long and stout, bright crimson; of excellent flavour; as a forcing variety, or for general purposes this is without an equal. It is ready for use much earlier than any other variety. Strong roots, 1/- and 1/6 each, 9/-, 12/- and 18/- per doz.
- 7 **Crimson Perfection** (*Salt's*), rich crimson, fine for forcing, an excellent variety.
- 9 **Defiance**, (*Bauldry's*), long crimson stalks, of fine flavour, comes into use immediately after the early varieties.
- 10 **Early Red Raspberry**, stalks small, of excellent quality; very early.
- 13 **Linnaeus** (*Myatt's*) an excellent early variety; immense cropper; fine for forcing.
- 16 **Monarch** (*Stoll's*) (*syn. Goliath*) vigorous grower, immense stalks; green and of fine flavour, 9d. and 1/-.
- 19 **Paragon** (*Kershaw's*), very distinct, stalks rich scarlet, well formed, early, fine flavour, most productive.
- 22 **Prima Donna**, excellent flavoured variety; fine for forcing; very productive.
- 25 **Prince Albert**, fine quality, dark red, good forcing kind, early.
- 28 **Princess Royal** (*syn. Linnaeus*).
- 30 **St. Martin's** (*Johnson's*) (*syn. Linnaeus*).
- 33 **Victoria** (*Myatt's*) large, very fine, excellent for general use.

CHINESE ARTICHOKE.

STACHYS TUBERIFERA.—The tubers are one to two inches long and about half an inch in diameter at the thickest end. When cooked by boiling, steaming or roasting, and served with melted butter, they are delicious in flavour, and make an acceptable dish. From 1½ to 2ft. is a good distance to range the rows apart, and the plants should be 9 to 12 in. apart in the rows, so as to enable the roots to run freely. As the tubers become discoloured when exposed for any length of time, they should be covered with soil until required for use. Price of tubers, 9d. per lb.; 4/6 per 7 lbs.; 9/- per 14 lbs.

Miscellaneous Roots—continued.**CHINESE YAM.**

DIOSCOREA BATATAS.—An edible tuber, plant climbs like a *Convolvulus*, and produces heart-shaped leaves and white scented flowers. The tuber is long, thick at one end and thin at the other. It should have a warm position and very deeply trenched rich ground. Small tubers, 4/- per dozen.

THE NEW FORAGE PLANT.

POLYGONUM SACHALINENSE.—Recent experiments indicate that this plant may be of some use as fodder. The total annual yield is enormous, as on account of its rapid growth, three or four cuttings can be made in one year. The best plantations are made in August and September, or in Spring, spacing the plants 3 ft. apart. Any ordinary soil suffices, provided it be fairly moist. Per doz., 3/-; each, 4d. Sets, 8/- per 100.

PRICKLY COMFREY.

SYMPHYTUM ASPERRIMUM.—A bulky forage plant of quick growth; valuable as Winter fodder. 5/- per 100; 30/- per 1,000.

SWEET AND POT HERBS OF ALL KINDS.....2/6 per doz.

Plants of Cabbage, Savoy, Brussels Sprouts, Borecole, Broccoli, Cauliflower,

Celery, Curled Greens, &c., can be supplied in their season.

BRADWICK.

Last year I purchased 500 *Colt's Orange Pippin* from you, according to sample. This year I ordered 500 without asking for sample, which shows I had perfect trust in your dealings. The trees which have arrived are absolutely first rate, splendidly grafted and full of vigour. As my apples fetch the highest price in Covent Garden, I am always buying the best, and can confidently recommend your firm to anyone who is in want of good trees at a very moderate price. I hope to do further business with you in the future.

Yours, etc.,—C— P— T—.

DORSET.

I received the trees safely on the 7th, and am very much pleased with them. My gardener says they are the best lot of Fruit trees I have ever had.

CLIBRANS' CONCENTRATED MUSHROOM SPAWN.

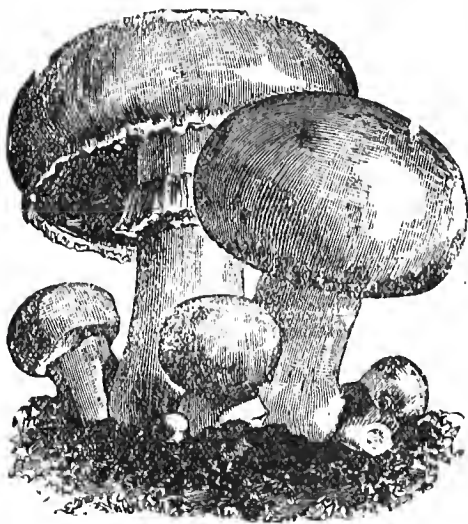
**Best Quality, per Brick, 6d.; per Bushel of
16 Bricks, 5s.**

We have much pleasure in drawing attention to our excellent and reliable Concentrated Mushroom Spawn. For several years it has been a special article with us, and we ask you to give it a trial side by side with any other. It produces substantial crops of large succulent Mushrooms of the finest quality.

HOW TO GROW MUSHROOMS.

Mushrooms may be grown in any dark place where the temperature ranges from 50 to 60 degrees. Use fresh manure almost free from litter, from stables where the horses are fed on dry food. Expose the manure in an open shed for a few days before using it turning it occasionally to prevent heating, the great secret in growing fine Mushrooms being to have the manure neither too wet nor too dry, and to avoid its becoming hot, either before or after it has been made into the bed. When making the bed, shake the manure well out, and beat it firmly down, adding more and more until

there is a depth of from 12 to 15 inches, and as solid as possible. Thrust two or three pointed sticks in the bed, so that you may afterwards ascertain the temperature, and leave for a few days to heat. When cooling, and you find from the sticks there is a steady temperature of between 70 and 80 degrees, break the spawn in pieces, the size of a walnut, and press them firmly, nine inches apart into the surface of the bed—six bricks will be about sufficient to spawn a bed of four square yards (3ft. by 12ft.) After spawning, cover the bed one or two inches deep with stiff loamy soil, and beat it firmly down finishing with an even surface,



and cover with a little hay. Mushrooms may be expected in six or eight weeks from the time of spawning, and the bed should continue productive for a couple of months. An occasional sprinkling with tepid water will hasten their growth, but care must be used not to give it an excess, as if the bed becomes saturated, it will be spoiled. If, when one bed begins to yield, another for succession is prepared, a continuous supply of Mushrooms may be had throughout the year.

When Mushrooms are grown on shelves placed against a wall, the mushroom-house should be situated as much as possible in the shade, in order that the internal temperature may not be subjected to so much fluctuation by reason of the sun shining on the roof.

Abridged List of Tools, Implements, Sundries, &c.

USEFUL TO FRUIT GROWERS.

A complete and illustrated list of above, together with Garden, Forest, and Farm Tools, Sundries, &c., is contained in our Garden Requisites Catalogue, gratis & post free on application.

Sundries, &c., is contained in our	Garden Requisites List.	Each.
Acme Labels, see page—		
Bags, Nail, Leather	.. .. .	5 6
Bamboo Canes, about 3ft. 10in. long.		
3/6 per 100; 5ft., 6/6 per 100; 6ft.,		
9/6 per 100; 7ft., 10/6 per 100.		
Barometers, The Gardeners'	.. .. .	40/-
Barrows, Garden	.. .. .	28/- to 35/-
Baskets, Weeding, 20 ins., 2/-		
22 ins., 2/6; 24 ins., 3/-; 26 ins., 3/6		
Bird Scarers	.. .. .	2 6
Brushes, Sash Tool, round	.. .. .	4d. to 1/-
—Scrubbing	.. .. .	9d. to 1/6
—Tar, short handle	.. .. .	1/9
—long handle	.. .. .	2/-
Buckets, galvanized	.. .. .	1/6, 2/-, and 2/6
Cans watering, 1/9 to 12/- each, according		
to size and pattern.		
Chisels' Pruning, 2 to 3 inches	.. .. .	2/- to 3/9
Eyes, Driving or Screw, galvanised—		
3ins., 7d.; 4ins., 9d.; 5ins., 11d.		
6 .. 1/2; 8 .. 1/6; per doz.		
Forks, Manure, Steel, 4 and 5 prongs,		
—American	.. .. .	4/- and 4/6
—Manure, 4, 5, and 6 prongs	.. .. .	3/6 to 5/-
—Digging, 4 and 5 prongs	.. .. .	4/- and 4/6
—Weeding, short handle	.. .. .	1/- to 2/-
—long handle	.. .. .	9d. to 1/6
Garden Hose, armoured, 8d to 1/6 per ft.,		
according to diameter, etc.		
—plain, 4/4d to 1/- ft., according		
to diameter, etc.		
Gloves, Pruning, 2/6 to 4/- per pair.		
Grindstones, from 18 to 30 ins. dia. with strong		
wooden frames from 23/- to 77/-; lion		
frames from 28/9 to 88/-		
Hammers, Garden	.. .. .	1/9 to 2/6
Handles, Ash, for Hoes, Rakes &c.		
		6d. to 10d.
—Hickory for Mattocks, Picks, &c.		
		1/- and 1/3
Hatchets, Garden	.. .. .	1/6 to 3/-
—with claw	.. .. .	3/- to 4/6
Hoes, Draw, 5 to 10 inches	1/- to 2/- each.	
—Dutch, 4 to 10 inches		
—Triangular, 5 to 8 inches	.. .. .	1/2 to 1/8
Holdfast, galvanized Terminal for Wire		
fencing—		
Length, 4ins. 1/3 per doz., bent		
4ins. 9d. straight		
5 ins. 1/6 bent		
5 ins. 1/3 straight		
Indelible Ink	.. .. .	per bottle, 6d. and 1/-
Knives, Gooseberry Pruner	.. .. .	2 6
—Pruning and Budding	.. .. .	2/- to 4/6
—Wharnciffe, Pocket	.. .. .	3/9 and 4/6
—Timber Scribe	.. .. .	3/6
Ladders, 10 to 26 staves, per stave 8d.,		
5 to 14 steps	.. .. .	8/- to 22/-
Lines, Garden, 30 and 60 yards	.. .. .	9d. and 1/6
Measuring Tapes, wind up in leather		
cases, tapes metallic wired, 33 to		
100 feet long	.. .. .	5/9 to 4/16
Microscope, Pocket, with 3 lenses	.. .. .	3/-
Nails, Cast, Wall	.. .. .	per cwt., 25/- per lb. 3d.
Oil Cans, patent spring	.. .. .	1/6
Pencils, Wolff's Garden	.. .. .	3d.
Pliers, for cutting wire	.. .. .	2 6
Pruners, "Standard" from 2 to 12 feet		
		4/6 to 10/6
Aerial Saws and Switch to fit above.		
Straight Saw, 2/-; Curved Saw, 2/6;		
Switch	.. .. .	2/-
—Myticuttah	.. .. .	8/6 and 9/6.
—extra blades	.. .. .	1/- and 1/6
Radisseurs, galvanized. per doz. 4/6		
—Key for winding	.. .. .	6d.
Raffia Grass for tying, ordinary, 1/- per lb.		
green, 1/6 per lb.		
Rakes, Grass or Hay, Wooden	.. .. .	1/3
—Garden, Best Iron, 5 to 16 teeth,		
		per tooth, 1 1/2d.
Reels and Stakes	.. .. .	2/- to 2/6
Rex Tags, in boxes of 3 doz., 6d; 12 doz., 1/9		
Riddles, Garden, strong wire, 1/4 to 2 in. mesh		
		2/6 and 2/-
Rules, (Boxwood), 3-foot, 4-fold, Arch		
joint	.. .. .	1/6 and 2/-
Saws, Pruning, best Cast Steel	.. .. .	2/6 to 3/6
—double edge	.. .. .	3/- to 3/6
—for general use	.. .. .	3/- to 3/6
Scissors, Pruning	.. .. .	2/- to 3/6
Secateurs, various patterns, per pair,		
		2/9 to 5/-
Shears, Branch or lopping, per pair,		
		0/6 to 8/6
—Branch or lopping with bow slide,		
per pair	.. .. .	6/6 to 9/-
Shovels, Square	.. .. .	2/- to 3/-
—diamond pointed	.. .. .	2/9 and 3/-
Shreds, Cloth, per lb., 8d.		
—Medicated, 2 to 6 ins. long, 6d. to		
1/7 per 100.		
Spade Foot Irons, with leather sides		
Spades, Solid Steel	.. .. .	4/3 to 4/6
Stakes, Square, green painted and tarred		
bottoms, 3 to 7 ft. in length, 1/6 to		
5/- per doz.		
Sticks, wooden, unpainted, 1 to 5 ft. in		
length, 6d. to 4/- per 100; if painted		
1/- to 1/3 per 100 extra.		
Syringes, Garden, Brass: 5/- to 25/- each.		
"Tam O' Shanter" Hone	.. .. .	1/-
—pocket size	.. .. .	6d.
Tar Cord for tying trees	.. .. .	per lb. 1/-
—Twine	.. .. .	per lb. 1/-
Traps, Mole, "Jack Ketch"	.. .. .	1/-
—Mouse	.. .. .	6d.
—Rat, Steel	.. .. .	9d. and 1/-
Twine Hemp	.. .. .	per ball, 1/- to 1/6
Vine Scissors, 1/9 to 3/3 per pair.		
Wire, Aluminium tying, per roll of 40 ft., 1/-		
—Copper, for tying labels, etc., per lb., 1/6		
—Lead, for tying, per lb., 9d. to 1/-		
—Netting, Barbed Wire, &c., prices on		
application.		
For complete List of Tools, Implements, Sundries, &c., see our	"Garden Requisites List,"	
gratis and post free on application.		

Note.—A complete List of Manures appears in our Garden Requisites List, also our Plant List. Copies gratis and post free.

CLIBRANS' MANURES.

	Per pkt.	14 lbs.	$\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.	cwt
Clibrans' Nitrogen Manure	6d. & 1/0 ...	2/0 ...	7/6 ..	14/6
Clibrans' Phosphate Manure... ..	6d. & 1/0 ...	1/6 ...	5/6 ...	10/6
Clibrans' Potash Manure	6d. & 1/0 ...	1/3 ...	4/6 ...	8/6

$\frac{1}{2}$ -cwt. and upwards Carriage Paid.

CLIBRANS' "IDEAL" FERTILIZER.

Invaluable for all kinds of Plants, Flowers, Vines, Roses, Fruits, Vegetables, and all Garden Crops.

PRICES.

Tins, 6d. and 1/- Post Free, 10d. and 1/5. Bags 7 lbs., 1/9; 14 lbs., 3/-; 28 lbs., 5/-; 56 lbs., 9/6; per cwt., 18/-; $\frac{1}{2}$ -cwt. and upwards Carriage Paid. No charge for bags.

CLIBRANS' BLOOD MANURE.

PRICES:—In Packets, 6d. and 1/-; Post Free, 10d. and 1/5. 7 lbs., 1/9; 14 lb., 3/-; 28 lbs., 5/-; 56 lbs., 9/6; per cwt., 18/-; $\frac{1}{2}$ -cwt. and upwards, Carriage Paid. No charge for bags.

CLIBRANS' BONE MEAL.

PRICES:

Finest Quality	{ Ordinary }	Per lb., 2d.; 14 lbs., 2/-; $\frac{1}{2}$ -cwt., 8/-;
	{ Superfine }	per cwt., 14/-
Good Quality	{ Ordinary }	Per lb., 2d.; 14 lbs., 1/9; $\frac{1}{2}$ -cwt., 6/6;
	{ Superfine }	per cwt., 12/-

$\frac{1}{2}$ -cwt. and upwards, Carriage Paid.

BONES, Half-inch.

PRICES.—Finest Quality—Per $\frac{1}{2}$ -cwt., 7/-; cwt., 12/-
 Good " " " 6/-; " 10/6
 $\frac{1}{2}$ -cwt. and upwards, Carriage Paid.

Note—Unless instructed to the contrary we invariably send the finest quality.

VARIOUS MANURES.

Basic Slag, 14 lbs., 1/-; per cwt., 6/-; 5 cwt., 25/-; 10 cwt., 45/-

Horn Shavings, 14 lbs., 2/-; per cwt., 14/6

Kainit, 14 lbs., 1/-; per cwt., 6/-; 5 cwt., 25/-; 10 cwt., 50/-

Nitrate of Soda, per lb., 3d.; 14 lbs., 2/6; 28 lbs., 4/6; 56 lbs., 8/6; cwt., 16/6

Peruvian Guano, Finest quality—In tins, 6d. & 1/-; 7 lbs., 1/9; 14 lbs., 3/-
 28 lbs., 5/-; 56 lbs., 9/-; per cwt., 17/6

Second quality—7 lbs., 1/6; 14 lbs., 2/6; 28 lbs., 4/6; $\frac{1}{2}$ -cwt., 8/-; cwt., 15/-
 $\frac{1}{2}$ -cwt. and upwards, Carriage Paid.

Rape Dust, 14 lbs., 2/-; per cwt., 10/6

Sulphate of Ammonia, per lb., 3d.; 14 lbs., 3/-; 28 lbs., 6/-; 56 lbs., 11/-; cwt., 20/-

Superphosphate of Lime, 14 lbs., 1/3; per cwt., 6/-; 5 cwt., 27/6; 10 cwt., 50/-

THOMPSON'S VINE, PLANT, and VEGETABLE MANURE.

TERMS:

1 Ton	£18 0 0	28 lbs.	£0 6 0
10 Cwt.	9 10 0	14 lbs.	0 3 6
1 Cwt.	1 0 0	7 lbs.	0 2 6
56 lbs.	0 10 0	Tins 3/6, 2/-, 1/-, and 6d.	

1 Cwt. and upwards Carriage Paid to all Stations in the United Kingdom.

A Boon to all Plant Growers.

The "ANTIPEST" Knapsack Sprayer.

For Spraying all kinds of Plants and Crops, Fruit Trees and Bushes, indoor or outdoor, with Insecticide or Fungicide; for the destruction or prevention of pests and disease; also for washing with clean water.

For the distribution of liquid disinfectant in Kennels, Pigeon Lofts, etc., and for all purposes where an evenly distributed liquid spray is required.



THE "ANTIPEST" IN USE.

SPECIFICATION.

Capacity about 3 gallons. Weight about 13 lbs. Copper and brass body. Oil resisting valves. Coarse, medium, or fine spray, or straight jet. Single or double nozzle. By means of an agitator, the liquid is kept well mixed, thus enabling thin or thick liquids to be used equally well.

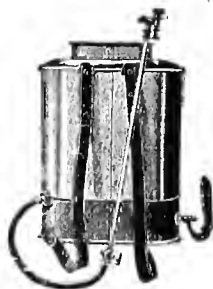
All the parts are made to standard patterns, and can be easily and quickly replaced in event of loss, breakage or wear.

These Sprayers have been in constant use in our Nurseries for some years, and have given the best possible results. Our patrons find them equally useful and effective. The appliances are strongly made, there are very few parts to get out of order, and the internal arrangements are simple and easily accessible. An immense amount of spraying can be done effectively and with ease by the aid of an "ANTIPEST." It can be used equally well by a youth or a man. They are adapted to spray any kind of liquid, and may be used for any and every kind of plant or crop, either under glass or out of doors. For the distribution of liquid disinfectant, or for use with clean water for washing windows, Carriages, Motors, Bicycles, &c., these Sprayers will be found of the greatest service. The various nozzle caps that are supplied allow of a fine, medium, or coarse spray, as desired, whilst by affixing the jet nozzle, a single uninterrupted stream is obtained. For spraying such crops as Potatoes, the double nozzle will be found a great labour saver.

Price complete with Nozzle Caps for coarse, medium or fine Spray, & single or double Nozzle (as desired), **36/6** Carriage Paid.

For Cash with order only.

NOTE—If single and double Nozzle are both required, an extra charge at 3/6 will be made.



THE "ANTIPEST."

ABRIDGED LIST OF INSECTICIDES, FUNGICIDES, etc.

(Special Full List, Free on Application.)

- Abol Insecticide**, per pint, 1/6; quart, 2/6; ½ gall., 4/-; gallon, 7/6;
3 gallon drum, 18/-.
- "Antipest" Knapsack Sprayer**. See opposite page.
- Aphicide** for the distribution of Insecticides, 1/6 each.
- Aphis Brushes** with japanned handles, 2/- per pair.
- Auto-Shreds**, the new fumigant, the most effective insect killer on the market; requires no apparatus; simple, safe, and easy to use. For 1000 cub. ft., 6d. per packet; for 10,000 cub. ft., 3/6 per packet.
- Bellows**, for the distribution of tobacco powder, etc., 2/6 each.
- Bordeaux Mixture, Campbell's Improved**, for curing mildew, potato disease, phylloxera, &c.
- | | | | | |
|-------|--|-----|-----|-------|
| No. 1 | Bag making 30 galls. to spray ½ statute acre once. | ... | ... | 3/6. |
| " 2 | " 60 " " " " | " | " | 6/6. |
| " 3 | " 120 " " " " | " | " | 12/6. |
| " 4 | " 240 " " " " | " | " | 24/-. |
- Caustic Alkali Wash, Campbell's**, for washing dormant vines and outdoor fruit trees, to destroy mosses, and lichens growing on the bark, mealy bug, American blight, red spider, codlin moth maggot, and all other lurking insects, their nests and eggs without damage to the trees. Sold in canisters: No. 1, to make 50 gallons strong wash, 3/-; No. 2, to make 100 gallons strong wash, 5/6.
- Rubber Gloves** to protect the hands, 7/3 per pair
- Fir Tree Oil Insecticide**, per bottle, ½ pint, 1/6; pint, 2/6; quart, 4/-;
½ gall., 7/6; gallon, 12/6.
- French Grafting Wax**, 6d. per tin.
- Fumigating Insecticide, Campbell's**. No. 2 roll, for 500 cub. ft. 5d.;
No 3 roll, for 1,000 cub. ft., 8d.; No. 4 roll, for 2,000 cub. ft., 1/2.
- Gishurst Compound**, in boxes, 1/- and 3/-.
- Gishurstine**, for water-proofing boots, 6d. and 1/- per tin.
- Grafting Wax**. See French Grafting Wax.
- Hellebore Powder**, for the destruction and prevention of the Gooseberry Caterpillar, &c., 1/- per tin.
- Hellebore Powder, Campbell's**, tins, ½ lb., 7d.; 1 lb., 1/-; 3 lb., 2/6; 6 lbs., 5/- each.
- Lemon Oil Insecticide**. Pint, 1/6; quart, 2/9; ½ gallon, 5/-; gallon, 9/-;
or post free, pint, 1/10; quart, 3/3.
- Liverpool Virus**, for destroying Rats and Mice, non poisonous. For Rats, 2/6 per tube, for Mice, 1/6 per tube.
- Mildewmors**, a remedy for mildew, &c., 1/- per tin.
- McDougall's Insecticide "Fumer"**, for 1,000 cub. ft. each, 9/- per doz
- Mealy Bug Destroyer**, per bottle, 1/- and 2/6
- Nicotine Soap**, in jars, 1/-, 2/6 and 5/-.

Abridged List of Insecticides, Fungicides, etc.—*contd.*

Nico-Soap, Campbell's, 1lb makes from 400 to 600 lbs. (40 to 60 galls.) of solution, for destroying green and black fly, thrip, &c., on apple, plum, and cherry trees, hops, &c. In canisters, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 1/-; 1lb. 2/-, 10 lbs. 18/6.

Nicotine Fumigating Rolls, Campbell's. Per roll, to do 1,000 cub. ft. 6d. each; post free, 7d.

Nicotine Vaporising Compound, Campbell's, guaranteed to contain 46 per cent. of pure nicotine. Prices, carriage paid: No. 1 bottle, for 2,000 cub. ft. 10d.; No. 2 bottle for 8,000 cub. ft., 3/-; No. 3 bottle, for 16,000 cub. ft., 6/-; No. 4 bottle for 20,000 cub. ft., 7/3; No. 5 bottle, for 40,000 cub. ft., 14/-; half-gallon bottle, for 160,000 cub. ft., 54/-. All bottles, tins, and boxes carriage free.

Vaporising Lamps, for use with above, for 5,000 cub. ft., and under, 2/- each complete.

Vermoid, to destroy wire, eel and other worms, beetles, grubs, maggots, slugs and other ground pests. In canisters and casks for which no charge is made. 10lb. 1/6; 112lbs. 5/6; 1 ton £5.

Quassia Chips, per lb., 6d.

Quassia Extract, for fruit trees, roses, &c. Destroys green fly, thrip, blight, &c. $\frac{1}{2}$ gall., 2/6; 1 gallon, 4/3; 5 gallons, 3/10 per gallon; 10 gallons, 3/9 per gallon.

Soft Soap, in tins, 2lb. 1/-; 4lbs. 1/8; 6lbs., 2/4; firkins, 10/6.

Soft Soap Carbolie, 1lb. and 2lb. jars, 1/- and 2/-; 4lb. and 7lb tins, 3/- and 5/-.

Sprayer "Antipest" Knapsack (*see page 74.*)

Sprayer, "The Tala," 10/6 each, carriage extra.

Sulphur, (flowers of), per lb., 6d.

„ **Black**, per lb., 4d.

Thompson's Styptic, for preventing the bleeding of vines, per bottle, 1/6 and 3/-.

Tobacco Paper, 1/- per lb.

„ **Cloth**, 1/- per lb.

„ **Powder, Campbell's**, tins, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 6d; 1lb. 1/-; 3lbs, 2/6; 6lbs., 5/-.

Vermín Chokers, burn without air, sp'endid for killing Wasps, Moles, and for bolting Rabbits and Rats. An artificial Ferret. No. 1, 2/- p'r dozen; No. 2, 3/6 p'r dozen; No. 3, 6/- per dozen; No. 4, 10/- doz.

Wasp Destroyer, (Davis) 1/6 per bottle.

X L Liquid Insecticide, For destroying Mealy-Bug, Scale, Thrip, Red Spider, Green and Black Fly, &c, on all kinds of plants. Per pint, 2/-; per qt., 3/6., per $\frac{1}{2}$ gall. 5/-., per gallon, 10/-.

XL Vaporising Compound, No. 1. bottle, containing sufficient compound for 40,000 cub. ft. of space, 20/-; No. 2 bottle sufficient for 20,000 cub. ft. 10/6; No. 3 bottle sufficient for 10,000 cub. ft., 5/6. No. 4 bottle, sufficient for 5,000 cub. ft., 2/10, No. 5 bottle, sufficient for 2,000 cub. ft., 1/2 each.

Fumigators for above, 1/9 and 2/- each.



For full list of Insecticides, see Special List, Free.

LABELS, NETTING, BOOKS, &c. THE "ACME" LABELS.

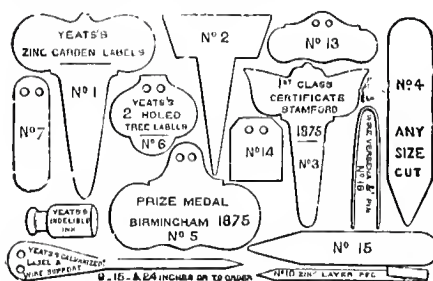
For Roses and Fruit Trees. Neat imperishable Labels, the letters are raised in hard rolled zinc. No writing required.

When ordering, do not omit to send list of names wanted.

For Fruit Trees, per doz., 1/9, postage extra.

THE "STRATFORD" IMPROVED LABELS. (SMITH'S IMPERISHABLE.)

These Labels are made of a white metal, and the names are raised from the surface in bold black-faced letters. Labels bearing names of Roses, Fruit Trees, &c., are manufactured, but any name ordered can be supplied. Prices from 1/- to 12/- per doz.



Yeats' Metallic Labels, for Roses, Fruit Trees, &c.

No. 1	2	3	4	5
4/-	3/-	3/6	3/-	3/6 per 100
No. 6	7	r3	14	15
2/6	2/-	2/-	1/6	2/- per 100
Indelible Ink, 6d. and 1/- per bottle.				
Galvanised Wire Verbena Pins, 1/- per gross.				
Galvanised Flat Zinc Layer Pegs 1/3 per 100.				

TANNED GARDEN NETTING.

For protecting Fruit Trees, &c., from birds; inch mesh, tanned, and ready for use.

100 by 1	100 by 2	100 by 3	100 by 4	50 by 2	50 by 4	50 by 6 yds.
5/-	9/6	14/-	18/6	5/-	9/6	14/- each.

A few other sizes can also be supplied, dimensions and prices of which we shall gladly forward on application.


ELASTIC NETTING.

When pieces are cut, proportionately higher rates will be charged.

No. 3—Width,	54 in.	72 in.	100 in.
Per piece of 30 yards,	15/-	20/-	30/-
No. 4—Width,	54 in.	72 in.	100 in.
Per piece of 30 yards,	23/6	26/3	37/6
No. 5—Width,	54 in.	72 in.	100 in.
Per piece of 30 yards,	32/-	41/3	56/3

Wood Wool, for packing fruit, flowers, &c., first quality—Per 7lbs., 3/- 14 lbs. 5/6; 28 lbs., 10/6, cwt 40/-

Wood Wool, second quality. Per cwt. 20/-

 For full List and Requisites, see Special List Free.

Books on Fruit Culture, &c.

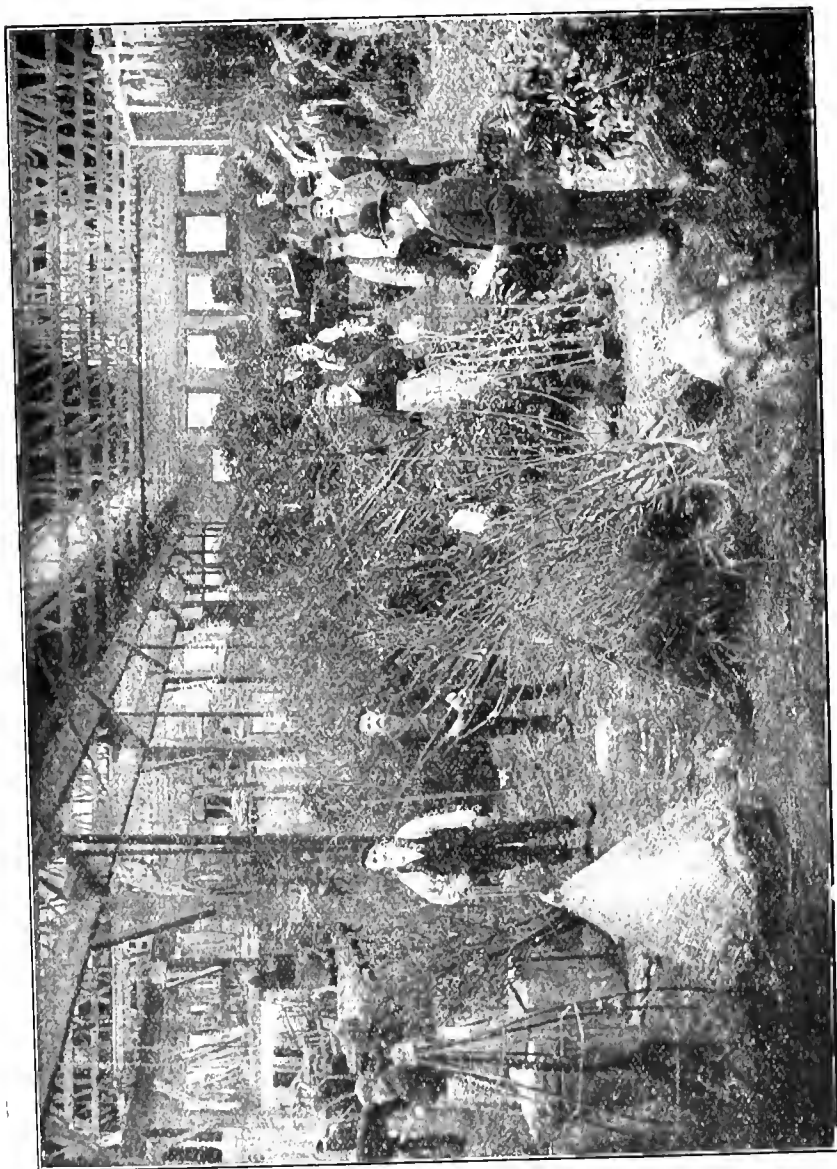
We shall always be pleased to procure any books on Horticulture for our customers at Publishers' Prices. Prices stated are all carriage paid.

- Asparagus, The Book of.** With sections on Celery, Salsify, Scorzonera, and Seakale, and a chapter on their cooking and preparation for the table. By Charles Hott, F.R.H.S., Lecturer on Horticulture to the Cornwall County Council. Illustrated. Cr. 8vo., Cloth, 2/9.
- Fruit and Vegetables, Packing and Selling; for Cottagers and Small Holders of Land.** By R. Lewis Castle. A Gold Medal Essay written for the Worshipful Company of Fruiterers. Illustrated, 1/3.
- Fruit Culture for Amateurs.** An illustrated Practical Handbook on the Growing of Fruits in the open and under glass. By S. T. Wright. With chapters on Insect and other Fruit Pests, by W. D. Drury. 2nd edition. Illustrated. In cloth, gilt, 3/10.
- Fruit Growing, Pictorial Practical.** Edited by Walter P. Wright. Illustrated. Paper 1/2; Cloth 1/9.
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& Alphabetical Index. &

	Page		Page
Apples	14	Nectarines	44
„ Crab	28	Netting.....	77
Apricots	29	Notes on Fruit Culture.....	8
Artichokes	67	Nuts	45
Asparagus	67		
		Oranges	46
Blackberries	30		
Books	78	Passiflora Edulis	46
Business Terms..... Opposite.....	1	Peaches	47
		Pears.....	48
Cherries	30	Plums	56
Chinese Artichokes	69	Polygonum Sachalinense.....	70
„ Yams	70	Prickly Comfrey	70
Chives	68		
Currants	32	Quince	59
Damsons	56	Raspberries.....	59
		Rhubarb	69
Eleagnus Edulis	34		
Figs	34	Sea Kale	68
Forms of Fruit Trees	13	Selections of Apples	10 & 15
Fruits for Naming ... Opposite.....	1	„ Pears	10 & 49
Fungicides.....	75	Strawberries	62
		Strawberry-Raspberry	61
Gooseberries	36	Sundries	72
Grape Vines	41		
		Telegrams	Opposite 1
Horse Radish	68	Telephones.....	Opposite 1
		Tools.....	72
Implements	72		
Insecticides	75	Vines	41
Japanese Wineberry.....	61	Walnuts	61
		Wineberry, Japanese	61
Labels	77		
Lemons	46	Yams, Chinese	70
Logan Berry	43		
Manures	73		
Medlars	44		
Mulberries	44		
Mushroom Spawn.....	71		


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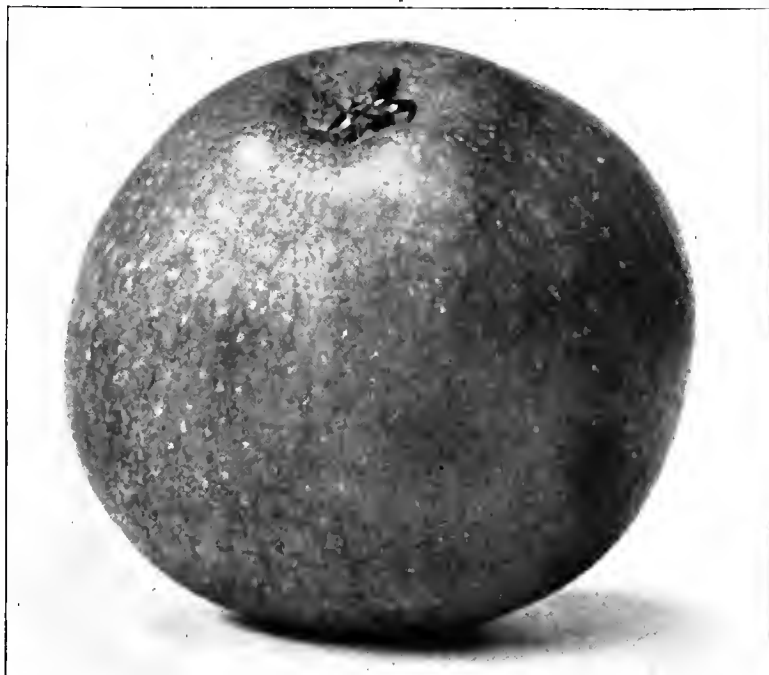
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